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Prof. Da Costa on the Grip.

An exhaustive article on the grip appears in the issue of the Philadelphia *Medical News*, of January 18. It is from the pen of Professor J. M. Da Costa, of Jefferson Medical Colledge, who is recognized by the entire medical profession as the most eminent writer on diagnosis in the county. The Professor treats the subject not historically, but clinically, introducing his subject with a few cases which illustrate different types of the malady. He says:

"This widespread malady, which has committed such havoc in the continent of Europe, and which has proven itself here, in the last month, so destructive to comfort and so perilous in its secondary consequence, is of uncertain origan. It comes; it goes. It comes without warning; it disappears, leaving behind it sporadic cases, but speedily loses all trace of its epidemic form." The Professor then gives the result of his observations as follows: "In the majority of instances the fever is moderate and lasts about three or four days The fever is at its highest in from twenty-four to thirty six hours; then it slowly subsides, and the temperature may go below normal. In one case it passed to 96 and there was profuse sweating, something like a crisis taking place. During the period of highest temperature, lasting thirty six or possibly forty-eight hours, there is only the ordinary variation of about one degree between the morning and evening temperatures. There is really a slight continued fever, and not a fever with remissions and exacerbations as in malarial fever. As a rule the temperature does not exceed 103°; but, by way of variety, I have in this epidemic encountered a few cases in which the tempture at the onset unexpectedly shot up to 105° and the next day went down to about 100° and then the case ran the ordinary course, terminating in recovery. In two of these cases bloody sputum or pure blood was at first expectorated.

NERVOUS SYMPTOMS.

"One of the most singular features of the recent epidemic is the prevalence of the nervous symptoms. As I have stated, I have passed thro gh other epidemics of catarrhal fever, but this one seems to be stamped by the prominence of the nervous symptoms. These are shown by the violent headaches, the severe pain all over the body, the pain in the spine traveling downwards and also by what I have seen in quite a number of cases, hyperæsthesia or general sensitiveness of the surface. This is something more than what might be attributed to the efforts of coughing. Then, too, in some of the cases, there is delirium; not simply the delirium of inanition, as occurred in one of the cases before you, but a delirium with violent headache, this delirium sometimes taking strange forms. In one case, that of a most refined lady, who when well would hardly recognize an oath, when she became delirious from an attack of influenza, swore at the doctor every time he entered the room. I have been told of instances in which patients have lost their minds from the violence of the headache and the delirium. Besides the delirium, there are in some cases convulsions.

A FATAL CASE.

"About a week ago I was called to see a young man who, while in perfect health, was seized with violent headache, severe pain in the back, pain in the limbs, slight catarrhal symptoms, considerable congestion of the lungs, but no pneumonia. Almost from the onset he had spasms in the arms. The spasms were most marked in the left arm, although the right was also affected. He was very restless, and slightly delirious, but not markedly so. His temperature, almost from the beginning, was 97°. I found him with pupils somewhat dilated and head slightly rigid, and the presence of cerebro-spinal fever at once suggested itself; but further investigation showed that this was not the case. There was no eruption; the spasms were limited to the arms, there was congestion of the lungs; and, above all, there was no fever, the temperature remaining about 97°. The only thing that gave any relief from the spasms was chloral. Notwithstanding the fact that atropine and opium were used hypodermically this patient gradually sank under the violence of the disease. I know of one case in which paralysis of the lower extremities has followed influenza.

"WHAT IS CALLED PNEUMONIA.'

"The prostrated influence of the malady on the nervous system is also shown by the fact that patients stagger on getting out of bed. This debility remains for a long time and is often associated with considerable sweating. The pains often remain, and do not necessarily pass away on the subsidence of the rather short fever. In some cases profuse and persistent sweating is also very common during convalescence, and the patient looks anæmic and miserable.

"The main *complication* of ordinary catarrhal fever is, as you know, pneumonia, or what is called pneumonia. Looking over the records of boards of health of different cities, it will be found that the deaths from pneumonia have nearly doubled. What is called pneumonia must, therefore, be set down as one of the chief complications. You notice that I say "what is called pneumonia." A great many of these cases are simply heavily congested lungs, with great debility, the lungs seeming to collapse. There does not seem to be a true process of pneumonia exudation. A great many persons when seized, and often during the height of the attack, complain of violent pain in the left side, but I have not found any friction sounds, save in one instance, and this may have been accidental. There is want of expansion in the lower part of the lung, usually on the left side, associated with this violent and persistent pain, which makes the patient think he has pneumonia or some other grave condition of the lung.

GOOD USE FOR THE SURPLUS.

"We know nothing of the cause of this disease. It is epidemic, and I think myself that it is feebly contagious. It would be an admirable thing if some of our over-filled treasury could flow into the channels of science, and that a commission be appointed to investigate this disease bacteriologically and chemically. We accept the microbic nature of its origin, but it has not been proven.

"The prognosis is favorable, but the general mortality is increased by the epidemic. This is because persons previously diseased are carried off. For instance, in these two cases with feeble heart, if any unusual exertions were made the patients would probably die. If an elderly person with fatty heart contracts this disease, for it is no respector of age, he would be in imminent danger. We call this heart failure, but these hearts are diseased and enfeebled still more by the malady.

"I have mentioned relapse. I have seen few distinct examples of this. One was that of a lady who had her first attack in the country and came to town to break it up. She was well for two weeks when she was attacked the second time. Another case was that of a gentleman who was suddenly seized with a relapse while in church, two weeks after the first attack. In a third case pneumonia occurred in the relapse. The longest interval I have known was two weeks; the shortest five days. To prevent relapse, great care is necessary in not going back to work too soon, and not exposing one's self to wet and cold, and with this there should be judicious use of tonics, and even stimulants.

TREATMENT.

"Now a few words in conclusion with refrence to the treatment. The treatment must, of course, be the ordinary treatment of catarral affections. For the relaxed and irritated throat I have found nothing so serviceable as a gargle of salicylate of sodium, glycerin and water. For the nasal catarrh, which at times is very unpleasant, I have found that a two per cent. solution of cocaine does the most good. The bronchial catarrh should be treated as any other bronchial catarrh, according to the exact seat and number of rales. A good deal of the paroxysmal cough is laryngeal, and you will find that small doses of opium at night, or bromide and opium, or what I have employed in a number of cases, broken doses of Dover's powder, will give good results. One-fourth of a grain of codeine, repeated according to the circumstances of the case, is often useful; it allays the cough, induces sleep, and does not cause much sweating. Let me say here, that while perhaps the routine practice of using diaphoretics in these cases is useful, yet such drugs must be used with judgment. In some cases there is a great tendency to sweating, and you do not want to increase it, as it rather adds to the debility. The diaphoretic must be adapted to the individual case, not employed too actively, and not at all where sweating is a prominent symptom.

"The debility must be borne in mind, and it is good practice to give sulphate of cinchonidine or quinine, ten or twelve grains daily Nourishment should be kept up, and the action of the bowels looked after. The patient should not be overpurged, for, in some instances, diarrhœa is associated with the malady.

"For the headache and the pain in the bones I have found two remedies of especial advantage. One is antipyrin in five grain doses, with a grain or two of quinine to prevent depression, repeated every two or three hours until the headache is relieved; the other is phenacetin in five grain doses. In one instance where these two drugs failed to relieve the headache I found gelsemium to answer.

"The general strength and the circulation must be looked after, and especially during convalescence the patient must receive nutritious food, alcohol, small doses of strychnine, and, later, iron.

"I shall not speak of the treatment of the complication pneumonia, but let me point out, in concluding these remarks, that you should keep your patients for a long time on tonics which may prevent relapse, and, indeed, it may be a question whether it would not be advisable when the disease makes its appearance in a household to place the whole family on the use of tonics, such as cinchonidine or quinine, as a preventive. My experience is that, while this will not ward off the disease, it renders the attack less severe.

The Diamond's Origin.

A SUBJECT WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN SETTLED BY SCIENTISTS.

The origin of the diamond has been a fruitful topic for speculation among scientists; hence many contradictory theories have been advanced and argued with some show of reason; but, all that has been said and written upon the subject, we are still left pretty much in the dark. Some of the theories are very ingenious and interesting, though the amount of truth they embody remains to be proved. It has been suggested that the vapors of carbon during the coal period may have been condensed and crystalized into the diamond; and again, the itacolumite, generally regarded as the matrix, was saturated with petroleum, which collecting in nodules, formed the gem by gradual crystalization.

Newton believed it to have been a coagulated unctuous substance of vegetable origin, and was sustained in the theory by many eminent philosophers, including Sir D. Brewster, who believed the diamond was once a mass of gum, derived from a certain species of wood, and that it subsequently assumed a crystalline form. Dana and others advance the opinion that it may have been produced by the slow decomposition of vegetable material, and even from animal matter. Burton says it is younger than gold, and suggests the possibility that it may still be in process of formation, with capacity of growth. Specimens of the diamond have been found to inclose particles of gold, an evidence, he thinks, that its formation was more recent than that of the precious metal.

The theory that the diamond was formed immediately from carbon by the action of heat is opposed by another, maintaining that it could not have been predicted in this way, otherwise it would have been consumed. But the advocates of this view were not quite on their guard against a surprise, for some quick-witted opponent has found by experiments that the diamond will sustain great heat without combustion.

IS EIGHT HOURS ENOUGH?

VIEWS AS TO THE DESIRABILITY OF A SHORTER WORK DAY.

1. Should the working people of our country be required to work more than eight hours per day?

2. What would in your opinion be the effect of the general reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day upon manhood, independence and citizenship of our people, the body politic of our country?

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, a month ago addressed a circular containing these questions to President Harrison, members of Congress, merchants, professors, clergymen and other prominent men. During the past week replies have been received, among them being one from President Harrison's private secretary, Mr. Halford, in which he tells Mr. Gompers that he will find in the President's public speeches full and accurate expression of his views on the questions. But in the President's present relation to the public service the impropriety of his making any further statement is evident, inasmuch as it is possible that some of the subjects connected with the labor question may come before him for his official action.

Senator Edmunds thinks that the matter depends largely upon circumstances varying with different conditions of locality, climate, nature of occupation, &c., and that no general rule can be laid down upon the subject.

Senator Hoar says that eight hours is enough for ordinary labor, and that it would be a public benefit if that should be the limit of a day's work in ordinary manufacturing and mechanical work. He thinks that the product of the country would be increased, the character of the workmen would be improved, and the government of the country would be purified and exalted.

Senator Blair says that eight hours labor is too long in some occupations. He thinks the eight hour system will promote the public good.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, thinks there is nothing to be gained and much to be lost to both employer and employee by exacting over eight hours work.

Senator Ingalls believes that a reduction of work to eight hours would have a beneficial effect upon the manhood, independence and citizenship of the working classes if enough could be earned in that time.

Congressmen C. R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, thinks that working people will never be able to get more than the actual market value of their labor based on demand and supply and the state of trade. He does not believe that workmen should be required to work more or less hours than eight, as that is a matter for their own agreement.

Congressman E. S. Osborn, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., says that the workmen of this country should not be required to work over eight hours. To reduce the working hours would consequently improve labor.

Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, believes in the eight hour system.

Ira Davenport says he thinks it worth while trying the eight hour system, which he thinks would be beneficial to all.

President C. K. Adams, of Cornell, thinks that workmen should be free to work just as much or as little as their interests dictate. A reduction of hours to eight, he thinks would be a disadvantage to the workingmen. It would either reduce the price of his day's work or reduce the amount of work to be done and in either case it would reduce his income. Of course, such a change would bring leisure, and if the workman needs leisure more than money the change would be beneficial.

Prof. E. W. Bemis, of Vanderbilt University, hopes to see eight hours secured in time. But he is not sure whether employers can be induced to give their employees a much larger share of their joint production than they do now. Gradual reductions in the working-day, he thinks, will be accompanied by an increase of mental and moral power among workingmen, such as to justify peaceful efforts for a shorter day.

Prof Schmidt, of Hamilton Theological Seminary, says he is in sympathy with the eight-hour movement, and he believes that economically the ultimate effects of such a reduction of working hours must be for the good of all. As for the immediate effects, three large classes would suffer from the change—manufacturers with limited capital, workmen with profligate tendencies and the less desirous workmen and women, who might be driven out of the field.

Seth Low, President of Columbia College, is in sympathy with the movement, but for reasons sociological rather than directly economical. He sees the desire of humanity for something more than mere subsistence, the hunger for a life that shall have some leisure in it for family and for the opportunities that leisure brings.

Felix Adler does not believe that increased leisure of workmen will in the long run be misspent. But it must be shown that there is a definite prospect of united action on the part of the working classes, and that such a measure will not seriously cripple industrial progress by checking production in certain lines of industry or by giving other countries an advantage in the markets of the world as against our own.

F. B. Thurber says ten hours is not much. He formerly worked fourteen to sixteen hours at his store, and he now works ten hours.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, thinks eight hours is enough to devote to any form of muscular labor, so as to leave time for the cultivation of the mind. He believes that the general effect of such a system would be beneficial for the unemployed and would increase the home market.

E. H. Ammidown, President of the American Protective Tariff League, has grave doubts as to the advantages of such a sudden and radical change as is involved in an arbitrary reduction of a day's work to eight hours. The actual cost of production would be augmented nearly 25 per cent, so far as labor is an element of cost. The United States would be compelled to raise the protective tariff to cover the increased cost of production or submit to the destruction of its industries and the impoverishment of its wage-earners.—*World.*

How to Live Long.

It is likely that a tendency to longevity is frequently inherited—that it runs in families. We know that a lack of vitality, weakness of constitution, and the tendency to certain diseases are trans missible. Premising that nature never indicates any physiological perference for individuals, we can account for this principle of preservation by the fact that in all large families the weakest and diseased die out, leaving only the healthy and most hearty to propagate. With such sound stock long life through successive generations is the result. If the truth be told, death is usually but a species of suicide. People seem set upon the very mode of life that will kill them quickest. Too much eating and too little sleeping, stimulants, excitement and reckless dissipation, brains overburdened with business, hearts harrowed with the cares and responsibilities of life—such are some of the things that are taking people off. Worry and nervous excitement kill folks faster than hard work. Steady, honest, hard-handed labor never hurt anybody. The placid, patient, plodding person, other conditions being the same, lives the longest. Much depends upon the conversation of the physical force in youth. The ancient physiologist pointed out the fact that in early life there is a great deal of this force in reserve, as a sort of stock to meet the demands of advancing years. With the increasing cares and strain of sterner duties in later life, this stock is correspondingly diminished. It becomes prematurely exhausted and existence ends in bankruptcy. So that the proper way to prolong life is to make the body a sort of savings bank for this original stock of strength in youth and early manhood. Nothing so soon destroys the vigor of life as excessive emotions. Worry will waste the most robust body, care will corrode and even an excess of joy prove deadly. The wise will avoid everything that overtaxes the feelings. The man who can continually maintain his equanimity has the best chance, all things considered, of living a long and happy life. So, from a merely physiological point of view, we should exercise composure under all circumstances; love nothing, too passionately, hate nothing too violently, fear nothing too strongly, lament nothing too sorrowfully, and tranquilly and trustfully accept the order of things as we find them. To a person who has preserved himself the period between 45 and 60 will be the prime of life. Experience has ripened his judgment, and matured strength of constitution will enable him to withstand an attack of disease. He has triumphed over the storms and struggles that threatened his early manhood, mastered his business, secured a competence and rest from wearing work, and safely crossed the viaduct called the "turn of life," which is usually an entrance upon a prolonged pilgrimage or a short turn to the tomb. He is now at his best, and all his faculties, having attained their fullest expansion, either begin to gradually close like dahlias at the setting of the sun, or drop as though touched by a destructive frost. If he be spared, he can gird up his loins, get a stouter staff, and trudge on over the bridge that leads to old age. There is no natural death but old age, which, if death may ever be called pleasant, is the only pleasant one. There is a wish for rest, and the tired traveler sinks to slumber in a silent valley at the close of a well spent day.

Woman of the Bahamas.

Hopetown women—I write it with due reverence—are peculiar. They are beautiful, and yet they are not beautiful. The climate in this quarter of the globe is made for love, laziness and what Catullus summoned up in the word "voluptas." There is a golden glow in the atmosphere, a dreamy tropic mellowness which rounds the angular unrest of life to a luxurious philosophy. Climate conditions tend to the production of a rare quality of female beauty But female beauty is a complex affair. In the higher mental activities—those which illuminate the face and give it vivacity and piquancy—the Hopetown girl is wanting. The same lack of cultivation is marked in her face which is observed in oriental beauties. Her face can set the heart of a healthy man to working like a respiration pump. But their liquid depths are lighted by no spiritual fire. Theirs is a physical loveliness; and the same is true of her large tremulous mouth and her ripe, carnation lips. Her form is that of a Juno rather than of a Venus, and her hands and feet are of liberal dimensions. The Hopetown woman up to the age of 11 or 12 is a little girl, and either plays with her numerous brothers in Parliamentary lane, the one street of the village, or wades among the natural oyster beds in the harbor in search of pearls. A short twelvemonth of the tropic sunshine then does wonders, and the little maid is changed into a maturing woman. The fashionable age for marriage is 13 and 14 for a woman and 17 and 18 for the man, though it is not in the least uncommon for a woman to marry a year or two earlier than the age mentioned From 14 to 18 her beauty is an inspiration. At 20 she is becoming passe, At 25 she is middle-aged and at 30 an old woman. At 35 she is a hatchet-faced, toothless hag, smoking a villainous clay pipe and indulging in surreptitious nips of a fiery liquor distilled in Cuba from sugar cane and sold at low rates in the Bahamas, known to the Spanish as aguadiente and to the Bamahese as "hoggodens."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Raseredge.—Say, Toopher, of whom do you get these cigars?

Mr. Toopher Kevorter (greatly delighted).—Oh, of a Spaniard uptown. I'll give you his name and address, if you like.

Mr. Raseredge (thoughtfully)—Oh, no, I don't think you need do that. If you'll just tell me what ward he lives in, or even his election district, I think that will be all I want.

Mr. Sounds (oracularly).—No, my son, to-morrow never comes.

Johnny.—Then, Pa, how is Fourtherjuly goin' to get here?—*Puck.*

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Idaho's Ice Mine.

A WONDERFUL STORY RELATED BY A TRUTHFUL KANSAS EDITOR.

Large deposits of ice, imbedded in earth and covered with moss, have been discovered in Idaho. The ice will be mined and shipped to Western cities. It is not known whether the deposits are relics of the glacial age or the congealed breath of a frontier liar.

The above item has been going the rounds of the newspapers for some time, and indeed it reads very like "the congealed breath of the frontier liar," but, remarks the editor of the Atchison (Kan.) Patriot, we beg to say that forty years since we were traveling in Idaho during the month of August. The weather was hot, and there had been no rain for some time, so that the grass was very dry. One afternoon we passed around a spur of mountain, bringing to our view a basin-shaped plane of apparently some thousands of acres in extent. This was covered with greener grass than we had met with for more than a month. Our mules seemed pleased with the prospect of a square meal, so to speak, and leaving the "trail" we moved toward the center of the meadow where the grass was tallest. When thirty or forty miles from the 'trail' the ground began to give under the mules' feet, and so soft was it we began to think there was no bottom. Turning about we found a more solid place, and dismounting we made an examination. A sod of earth and grass roots, varying in thickness from six to twenty inches, was spread on a sheet of ice about eight inches thick at the point we examined. The ice was on what seemed to be a great lake, the depth or extent of which we had no opportunity of investigating. We mined some of the ice, however, and filled our water tank with it. This we assure our readers, is a true story, although we admit it reads more like "the congealed breath of a frontier liar" than the writings of a truthful editor.

HOW TO DUST A ROOM.

A WOMAN WHO THINKS THERE SHOULD BE A METHOD IN THIS AS IN OTHER WORK.

A feather duster is an abomination, writes Christina Terhune Herrick in a recent number of The Housewife. In the hands of a careless housemaid it is flirted among the furniture, up about the picture frames, down amid the chair rungs, into nooks and corners, scattering the dust everywhere, brushing the impalpable power from one spot and driving it into another, until, when the maid retires from her labors, all the dust in the room has changed its place, while but little of it has been permanently removed.

There should be a method in dusting and it should be closely followed. First of all, the carpet should be brushed. A thorough sweeping may not be necessary, but in most living rooms there is daily need of a carpet sweeper or dust pan and brush, often of all three. The carpet sweeper is admirable for taking up the dirt in the middle of the room, but it is practically useless in corners. Every housekeeper should have one of the dust pans that can be held in place by the foot. The gain in comfort is immeasurable to the woman who has been acustomed to bend herself double when she wished to brush up the fluff that she had gathered together with her broom.

The high places of the room should next receive attention, the cornices, curtain poles, etc. A Turk's head brush is invaluable here and is easily improvised by tying a cloth or towel around a feather duster and attaching this to the end of a pole long enough to enable one to touch the ceiling with the brush.

For the other parts of the room a cloth must be used. Old silk handkerchiefs make excellent dusters, but even they are not superior to those of cheese cloth. These should not be too large. A duster a yard long by half a yard wide is big enough for all ordinary purposes. Cheese cloth is so cheap that there is no reason why every family should not be provided with a generous supply of dusters.

They must be hemmed, of course, and may be prettily finished by a feather stitching of bright marking cotton. Such dusters will go in to all the nooks and corners, gathering up the dust and retaining it. They should be shaken after using and washed frequently. It is a tedious business to dust the modern parlor. Filled with bric-a-brac, adorned with hangings over doors, windows and mantles, ornamented with bits of drapery flung over easels and picture frames, it presents a discourging aspect to the busy housewife.

One must pay for having pretty and artistic surroundings, but, as long as the dust gathering agencies are kept out of sleeping rooms, little harm is done. Everything should be moved in dusting. There should be no dusty rims left around ornaments to show how the cloth skimmed around them without touching them. Such carelessness must be watched for in the housemaid, whose study often is to slight skillfully instead of to perform her task thoroughly.

For dusting tufted furniture, nothing is better than an ordinary house painting brush. The bristles go into every crevice and fold of the covering and fray the material less than do the straws of a whisk broom.

A pleasing article on "Shelley's Welsh Haunts," by C. H. Herford, appears in the February number of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE. This same number contains a striking story by M. H. Catherwood, the author of "The Romance of Dollard," entitled "The Blue and Gold Man Child." This is a study of a peculiar character, an effeminate but somewhat cultivated young man who is much fondled by an indulgent but ungramatical mother. He is surrounded by rough and uneducated people, and their contempt for both the manchild's culture and effeminacy is very amusingly described. There is a touch of pathos in the story which gives an added charm.

Last year the vessels launched in the United Kingdom of Great Britain approach very closely to 1,272,000 tons. The Clyde heads the list with a total tonnage of 335,201 tons. Next comes the Tyne, with 281,710 tons. The Wear is third on the list, with 217,336 tons. Then the Tees, with 110,436 tons. The shipbuilding yards in Belfast have launched tonnage to the amount of 80,000. In the previous year there were at the same time vessels on hand having a total of 283,301 sons.

Mr. Stoxandbonds—"I understand, Quicklyrich, that you have sent your son to college. Do you intend to give him a liberal education?"

Mr. Quicklyrich—"Yes sir, I do! He has $500 a month, and if you know of any one who is giving his son a more liberal education than that, I am prepared to make it a thousand."—*Burlington Free Press.*

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1890.

The scramble for the appointment to fill the vacancy in the associate judgeship has been giving the republicans much trouble. It was supposed that Major M. Vance had the inside track as he had the support of the local politicians. Capt. H. J. Conner was also urged for the place, and he had the support of the Grand Army, but his head came off in the first round as he supported Stewart for Governor against Beaver, and even the fact of his being a war veteran should not atone for so great an offense. It is also reported that David Albertson of Greenwood went to Harrisburg and saw the authorities, and came home with the assurance that he would be appointed. None of the local leaders here, however seem to have heard of this arrangement. Just when every thing was supposed to be in good shape for Major Vance, M. W. Jackson of Berwick steps in and wants the place, and this upset all plans. Mr. Jackson is a man of wealth, and presumably contributes liberally to campaign funds when the "greatest American principles of protection" that has assisted so materially in putting him in possesion of a fortune, is in peril. Besides he is a personal friend of Governor Beaver's and his claims could not be ignored. Adjutant General Hastings was in Berwick on Monday, and when this became known in Bloomsburg there were mutterings loud and deep, and threats that indicated that Hastings must not expect any help from Columbia county in his guber natorial aspertion because of his interference in this local fight.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Washington, D. C. Jan. 20. 1890.

Mr. Harrison has sprung another English idea on the country in the shape of a Government Measure to be pushed before Congress. His predecessors have contented themselves with recommended what they thought ought to be done, and leaving the rest to Congress, but in the case of the silver bill to-day introduced in the House the English idea of legislation has been strictly followed. The bill was prepared by Secretary Windom, submitted to the cabinet and the President, approved by the latter and a majority of the former, and is now introduced in the House as an administration measure. Now if Mr. Windom could only be admitted to the floor of the House to champion the measure the whole proceeding would be entirely English. The bill has been referred to the House committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures and I understand that Secretary Windom has already been promised a favorable report by the republicans of that committee. It will be interesting to see whether Congress will present this clearer usurpation of its functions by the executive branch of the Government, or whether it will be quietly accepted and allowed to stand as a precedent for future administrations.

Gov. Cambell was to-day partially examined by the House committees investigating the Ohio ballot box forgery. Nothing new was brought out. Ex-Gov. Foraker, who was examined Friday and Saturday, did not raise himself any in the estimation of honorable men by his testimony, telling how he bribed Wood to get possession of the forged document. Under cross-examination he admitted that he should have discovered the forgeries if he had made as careful an examination of the paper as he should have done. Mr. Foraker seems for some reason or other to be extremely bitter against Representatives McKinley and Butterworth, of Ohio.

There was a lively time in the room of the House committee on Reform in the Civil Service this morning, caused by a discussion before that committee on the merits of the present Civil Service law. Opposed to the law were Representatives Houck and Ewart, and favoring it the Civil Service Commissioners. The law received some very hard knocks, but if the private claim of the Commissioners-that a majority of the committee is pledged to them-is true, nothing is likely to come of them.

Secretary Blaine has the sympathy of everybody in the terrible bereavement which has fallen upon him, by the sudden death of his brilliant young son Walker Blaine. His funeral took place Saturday and was attended by nearly every public man in Washington and an immense crowd of private citizens.

Ex Senator Tom Platt, of New York heard about the incipient Morton Presidental boom, and came over here to read the riot act to the Vice President and to inform him that New York would have but one candidate to present to the National republican nominating convention in 1892, and his name would be Platt. Mr. Morton refused to see things in just that light, but before Mr. Platt went back home the two would-be candidates patched up some sort of a truce. Mr. Platt was heard to say to a friend, "Oh let Morton think he is a candidate, and spend his money, it will put it in circulation."

As every Congressman asked about it expresses himself in favor of an immediate settlement of the question of location for the World's Fair, it is fair to presume that it will be settled this week, or next at the farthest.

The bill admitting Wyoming has been favorably reported by the Senate committee on Territories, and the same committee has decided to lay aside the bill for the admission of Idaho until the Supreme Court decides a case now before it, affecting the constitutionality of the constitution recently adopted by the people of that Territory.

Committed Suicide by Shooting

Danville, Jan. 20—William Reiner a grocer, about 60 years of age, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. He had been troubled sometime with dyspepsia, and this with other trouble had made him despondent and led to his taking his life. He was discovered by his little boy, who heard the report of the gun and who thought his father was shooting at a mark. He went into the yard and found him lying on an ash heap, where he had seated himself and placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger with a string, the ball going clear through his head. Death was instantaneous.

The Judgeship Contest.

BALLOT COUNTING BEGUN. JUDGE ROCKEFELLER ON RECENT DECISION.

Williamsport, Jan. 20—In the judicial contest court this afternoon Judges Bacher and Rockefeller began counting the Ballots of the Seventh Ward, to ascertain the discrepancy in the returns. They were assisted by the examiners, and conducted the proceeding with closed doors.

Judge Rockefeller made a statement in which he declared that the public had placed a wrong construction on his opinion, in which it was stated that the burden of prof rested on John J. Metzger. On the contrary both parties will be required to show the correctness of registry. Mr. Bently must show the registry from the districts where he had majorities, and vice versa In case the originals cannot be produced, then the Court will consider the queston of secondary evidence. Either party may show that there were votes polled that were not on the list. Judge Rockefeller also said that he intended to be present at the proceedings of the case from now on, and expressed the hope that the end would soon be reached.

A NEW BURIAL SCHEME.

OUR BODIES TO BE DRIED AND PUT AWAY IN VAULTS WITH GLASS FRONTS.

A new disposition of the dead as proposed may be called the "latest thing in life." Ground for a "new mausoleum" is to be broken, it is said, in the spring. The idea underlying the new mausoleum is based on the fact that a current of dry air will preserve a body from decomposition and change it into a condition resembling life, in which it will remain for an indefinite time. This process is applied by nature to the unfortunate traveler and his beast who succumb upon the great deserts. In the Smithsonian Institution are many bodies thus desiccated by nature which have been brought from the battle fields of Mexico and Peru, from Southern plains and Indian districts of the far West. The ancient Colchians and Tartars suspended their dead from branches of trees to be dried by air and sun. The Peruvians first dried their deceased friends and then burned them in a sitting posture. Savages of South Australia place the dead body on the top of the hut till perfectly dried, when it is bandaged and hidden among the branches of the trees. The body retains its form in the process, and the skin, though it becomes hard and dry like leather, remains white, while the face, though more or less emaciated, remains life like and recognizable.

Modern science and skill are to be applied to the original preservative power of the atmosphere. Experiments have recently been made by specialists, first on animals and later on human bodies. In the course of one recent experiment conducted by a sanitary engineer in Washington, in nine weeks a pig was reduced in weight from 22 to 7½ pounds, and remained just as plump and round as in life. In a laboratory in this city the body of a man weighing 164 pounds was subjected to the process in 1888 and the effect was marvelous.

The arrangement for the interment of desiccated bodies in the new mausoleum will be similar to that of the drawers in safety deposit vaults, while the interior plan of the building will resemble that of a well-appointed public library, with main corridor and diverging halls leading to different sections. These drawers or sepulchres will be of solid concrete four inches thick, without joint or seam, of certain sizes, and arranged in tiers of six on either side of the hallway. The opening into each sepulchre will be provided with two doors, the inner one of glass hermetically sealed as soon as occupied, through which the body may be viewed by those holding the keys; the outside of iron, wrought gold, silver or bronze, decorated and adorned according to the ability and taste of relatives.—*New York Sun.*

Western Snow Blockade.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION AND TRAVEL BADLY INTERRUPTED, WEST AND NORTHWEST.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The snow blockade in the West and Northwest is one of the most complete on record. Not only has travel become an impossibility on the Western divisions of the Central and Northern Pacific, but the telegraph companies are equal sufferers and every through wire is down on both these routes. The only means of telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast now is by the indirect route of the Southern Pacific and the volume of business transacted is necessarily limited.

Washington and Oregon are shut off from communication from the entire world, with the exception of one little zigzag wire that still ticks feebly between San Francisco and Portland. When this wire goes down these two Northwestern States will be further away from New York than China, so far as telegraphic communication is concerned, as the trains are not running and the snow blockade renders it impossible for the telegrabic force to reach the scene of the break.

The Western Union repairers are snowed up at a half-dozen points in the West, and there is little prospect of renewed communication until the railroads have mastered the elements.

The snow blockade on the Central Pacific Road is at Imigrant Gap, near the summit of the Sierras. Last night eight West bound trains were snowed in, and the prospect of the road being opened in the next forty-eight hours is poor, as the snow plows cannot work through the freezing ice and the force of the shovelers is inadequate. There are 1500 men at work, but as the snow is seven feet deep on the level, and fathomless in the cuts, the work of clearing the track while the snow falls is a tremendous labor.

On the Northern Pacific there is a complete snow blockade at Sissons, near Mount Shasta. Colonel Fred Crocker, of the Southern Pacific, who was going North, has been snowed in there for three days in a special train, and hopes to get out to-morrow.

The Southern pacific Road has been badly injured in the Tehachepi Mountains by washouts, and beyond Los Angeles the floods have done much damage. The only unobstructed road now is the Atlantic and Pacific, but as this depends on the Southern Pacific connections between the Mohave Desert and San Francisco, and on the washed out Southern Pacific line between Los Angeles and San Francisco, travel on that may also be delayed at any moment, as it has been raining heavily in Southern California for days past, while it is snowing in the North.

The Western Union advices this morning are that snow is still falling throughout the West, so that the prospect is by no means encouraging.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

INNOCENT LIVES SACRIFICED ON THE GALLOWS.

Some time ago Sir James Makintosh a most cool and dispassionate observer declared that, taking a long period of time, one innocent man was hanged in every three years. The late Chief Baron Kelley stated as the result of his experience that from 1802 to 1840 no fewer than twenty-two innocent men had been sentenced to death, of whom seven were actually executed. These terrible mistakes are not confined to England. Mittermarer refers to cases of a similar kind in Ireland, Italy, France and Germany. In comparatively recent years there have been several striking instances of the fallibillity of the most carefully coustituted tribunals. In 1865 for instance, an Italian named Pelizzioni was tried before Baron Martin for the murder of a fellow.countryman in an affray at Saffron Hill. After an elaborate trial he was found guilty and sentenced to death. In passing sentence the Judge took occasion to make the following remarks, which should always be remembered when the acumen begotten of a 'sound legal training' and long experience is relied upon as a safeguard against error: 'In my judgment it was utterly impossible for the jury to have come to any other conclusion. The evidence was about the clearest and most direct that, after a long course of experience in the administration of criminal justice, I have ever known. I am as satisfied as I can be in anything Gregoria did not inflict this wound and that you were the person who did.' The trial was over. The Home Secretary would most certainly after the Judge's expression of opinion never have interfered. The date of the execution was fixed. Yet the unhappy prisoner was guiltless of the crime, and it was only through the exertions of a private individual that an innocent man was saved from the gallows. A fellow-countryman of his, a Mr. Negretti, succeeded in persuading the real culprit (the Gregoria so expressly exculpated by the Judge) to come forward and acknowledge the crime. He was subsequently tried for manslaughter and convicted, while Pellizzoni received a free pardon.

Again, in 1877, two men named Jackson and Greenwood were tried at the Liverpool Assizes for a serious offence. They were found guilty. The Judge expressed approval of verdict and sentenced them to 10 years' penal servitude. Subsequently fresh facts came to light and the men received a free pardon. Once more, in 1879, Habron was tried for killing a policeman. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. An agitation for a reprieve immediately followed. The sentence was comuted to penal servitude for life. Three years afterwards, the notorious Peace, just before his execution for the murder of Dr Dayson, confessed that he had committed the murder for which Habron had been sentenced.

From the Fortnightly Review.

The Grip is Going.

"If as many persons had died in New York of cholera as the grip and its allied ailments have carried off in the past month," said a learned doctor yesterday, "the country would be panic stricken. People would talk of it with fear and trembling. But the influenza has been made a joke of. There was something funny about the word 'grip' that has caused people to make a laughing stock of what was dealing death in their midst.

For the past few days the diseases of the respiratory organs have been decidedly on the decrease in New York The duties of doctors and undertakers have been lightened, the hospitals have bren overrun and with the incoming of cold weather the days of the grip have in the belief of medical authorities, been numbered.

It may be that the grip has taken flight and gone to seize hold upon Westeran towns. But now more terrible news comes to New York that the Asiatic cholera, which it was feared would follow in the train of the influenza, has broken out in the Trans-Caspian cities whence the sneezing epidemic has taken its departure. Doctors in this city are in receipt of copies of the London medical papers containing reference to the danger. The *Lancet* of Jan. 4 says:

There is, unfortunately, but too good reason for believing that the epidemic of cholera, which has for so many months hung about the Tigris and Euphrates valleys and the interior of Mesopotamia, has made considerable inroads into Persia.

News of its having crossed the western boundary of that empire has been received from time to time, but it is now announced in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris that there has been an alarming increase of the disease in Central Persia and in the Turco-Persian frontier, and that the inhabitance are fleeing northward. Those who can afford the journey are endeavoring to reach Russian ports on the Caspian and remembering that this is the route into Europe which cholera has so often taken before, the announcement must be regarded as one of no little gravity. This is the more so because the Caspian port towns and fishing villages have a bad reputation in regard to those sanitary circumstances which are known to favor the diffusion of cholera.

The New York health authorities are as yet unconcerned about the advent of cholera, and will be content enough when they can be certain that the grip has loosed for good.

At present the reports from Chicago and other Western cities show that the influenza, of which only occasional cases have hitherto been manifest, has settled down in deadly earnest.

The Grab Defeated.

The Congressmen who lost their money through the defalcation of the Deputy Sergant-at-Arms will have to pocket their losses and resolve to keep stricter watch of their money hereafter. The Republican majority of the Silcot investigating committee reported a bill appropriating $75,000 to reimburse the members whose money was gone, notwithstanding the money had been paid by the Treasury once. Hemphill's Democratic minority proposition was to let the losers sue the government before the Court of Claims, and if their claims proved to be just they would get the money. That was rejected by a close vote and the majority bill pressed to its passage. On the last stage it was defeated by a vote of 126 yeas and 142 nays.

Don't Give Up

because you feel blue and are troubled with that tired and all-gone feeling. Do as I did, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters, it will make you feel like a new person, it did me.

Jennie Holmes, 354 Tremont Street, Boston.—1-17 2t.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other.

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. Ella A. Goff, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BRIGGS' HEADACHE - TROCHES

—FOR—

SICK HEADACHE

—IN ITS—

Nervous, Bilious, or Congestive Forms.

This Remedy is the perscription of one of the leading physicians of Paris, France, and was used by him with unparalleled success for over thirty years, it was first given to the public as a proprietary medicine in 1878. Since which time it has found its way into almost every county on the face of the globe, and become a favorite remedy with thousands of the leading physicians. Medical societies have discussed its marvelous success at their annual conventions, and after their official chemists have analyzed it and found that it contained no opiates, bromides or other harmful ingredients placed it among their standard remedies.

TESTIMONIAL.

L. R. BROWN, M. D.,
23 West Jersey St.,
Elizabeth N. J. June 28, 1889.

This is to certify that I have used for some months with much satisfaction, the combination of remedies, for Headache, known as Briggs' Headache Troches. The remedy cures more headache, especially such as affect Nervous Women, than anything I am acquainted with, and if this certificate will be the means of bringing it to the favorable attention of sufferers from that trouble, I shall feel that I have done them a service.

L. R. BROWN.

PRICE; 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Druggists, or sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

Briggs' Medicine Co.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
9-27-1y.

DAY'S HORSE POWDER

Prevents Lung Fever!

Cures Distemper, Heaves, Glanders, Loss of Appetite, Founder, Fevers, &c.

1 lb. in each package. Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S Cures Dysentery, and Diarrhœa.

Cures Wind Colic, &c. BABY SYRUP

Relieves Griping and Summer Complaint.

Facilitates Teething!

Regulates the Bowels!

Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

25 cts A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL KILLS PAIN

BULL'S Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. For Sale by all druggists. 25 cents. "THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY" For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Incipient Consumption COUGH SYRUP

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh! Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

BYRON CLARK, A. M. M. D.

New York City.

SPECIALIST.

In The Treatment of Chronic Diseases confines his practice to such cases only as are so clearly and fully developed as to make a complete and positive Diagnosis without Questioning or allowing Patients to make a statement of their condition. On this basis of Positive Diagnosis, for treatment, Dr. Clark's Experience has become strictly unlimited by a Thirty Years Practice which in extent, variety, and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none. Patients, male and female, not cured by ordinary Treatment or in doubt as to the nature of their diseases Especially Invited.

Dr. CLARK Originated, Teaches and Practices *Positive Diagnosis* and by confining his Practice Exclusively to fully developed chronic diseases of *Men and Women*, has attained unusual success in the treatment of many of the so called incurable maladies—can be consulted free of charge.

AT

NEW YORK CITY, at the "Byron," 107 West 28th street, June 10 to 20, Sept. 18 to 22, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, Oct. 17 to 23, Nov. 6 to 13, 1889; Jan. 26 to Feb. 2, Feb. 16 to 23 and March 9 to 13, 1890.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Bingham House, Monday Feb. 3.

SUNBURY, PA., City Hotel, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

CATAWISSA, PA., Susquehanna House, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Exchange Hotel, Thursday, Feb. 6.

MILTON, PA., Riverside Hotel, Friday, Feb. 7.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

GRAND JURORS.

The following is a list of Grand Jurors for February term 1890:

Beaver—Wheeler Schlicker.
Benton—D. W. Force, Edward McHenry.
Berwick—B. D. Freas, Harvey Hess. John B. Withers.
Bloomsburg—Wm. F. Bodine, H. D. Manning, Charles Rabb.
Catawissa—John Erwine, T. R. Harder, Jeremiah Yeager.
Centre—J. R. Boone, Z. T. Fowler.
Conyngham—Henry R. Evans.
Fishingcreek—Noah W. Hess.
Greenwood—Jonathan Hartman.
Hemlock—P. A. Petteroff, C. M. Terwilliger.
Locust—Lewis Bitner.
Mifflin—H. E. Andreas, John Michael.
Mt. Pleasant—Henry Ale.
Sugarloaf—W. M. Clinger.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—John A. Breech.
Benton—Benton C. Cole.
Berwick—Herbert C. Laubach, Peter J. Sult, Daniel Walburn.
Bloomsburg—O. R. Eyerly, Jacob Holder, W. H. House, Robert Hartman, C. E. Hower, C. A. Moyer.
Catawissa—Clinton Sills, Amos Hite, Geo. Reifsnyder, Charles Wanich.
Centre—Milton Adams, W. H. Hess, James Kocher.
Conyngham—Robert Candield.
Fishingcreek—J. S. Campbell, B. F. Edgar.
Franklin—John Artly.
Hemlock—Clark J. Creasl.
Jackson—Frank Young, Lloyd Young.
Locust—Daniel Artman.
Main—Allison Derr, J. Wesley John, John Longenberger.
Mifflin—George Emerick.
Orange—William Neyhard, M. A. Williams.
Roaringcreek—Solomon Moury.
Scott—Dallis White.
Pine—Wesley Sones.
Sugarloaf—D. E. S Kile.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—C. E. Benninger.
Benton—Clemuel Mellearie.
Berwick—Abner Welsh.
Briarcreek—Samuel S. Sitler.
Bloomsburg—W. B. Allen, W. M. Lemon, Charles Obl, W. J. Shutt.
Catawissa—Wm. G. Fisher, Lewis Hayhurst, Mayberry G. Hughes, Will McLaughlin, P. H. Shuman, John Waltz.
Conyngham—B. J. Doyle.
Fishingcreek—Hiram Karnes, Isiah Raber, David Yost.
Franklin—Edward Englehart.
Greenwood—Samuel Lerninger, Isaac Haycock, John Morris.
Hemlock—P. S. Brugler, Samuel Girton, M. B. Hughes, Amos Hartman, Mathias Whitemight, Jr.
Locust—Elias Lieby, Obediah Yocum.
Madison—Clinton Pegg.
Main—John A. Shuman, J. C. Shuman.
Pine—James Masters.
Roaringcreek—Jacob Hoffman.
Scott—J. M. Hulshizer, Isaac Reichard.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrators, executors, guardians accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmati n and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, February 3rd, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. The first and final account of A. J. Crawford and Levi Zahner, executors, &c., of Henry C. Crawford, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Col. Co. deceased.

No. 2. First and final account of O. W. Cherington, executor of Mary Ann Cherington, late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia County, deceased.

No. 3. First and final account of O. W. Cherington, executor of Rachel Cherington, late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, deceased.

No 4. First and final account of Jesse J. John, executor of the last will and testament of Silas V. Waiter, late of the township of Locust, Columbia county, deceased.

No. 5. The first and final account of R. W. Brumstetter, administrator &c. of Jesse Brumstetter, late of the township of Orange, Columbia Co., deceased.

No. 6. The first and final account of A. P. Young, executor of the last will and testament of Ann Young, late of Greenwood township, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 7. First and final account of A. P. Young, administrator d. b. n. of Mercy A. Roberts, late of Columbia county, deceased.

No. 8. The first and final account of Webster Hippensteel, administrator of the Goods and Chattels, rights, and credits, which were of William Hippensteel, late of Centre township, Col. Co. deceased

No. 9. First and final account of Geo. E. Elwell, administrator of James Commons, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Col. Co. deceased.

No. 10. First and final account of M. A. Hicks, executor of the estate of J. M. L. Hicks, late of the township of Briarcreek, Col. Co. deceased.

C. H. CAMPBELL, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Locust twp., Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows viz. Beginning at a spruce and running thence by land of Daniel Stine north eighty and a half degrees east, forty-six and four-tenth perches to a stone; thence by the same and land of Michael Stine Jr., south nine and three-quarter degrees east, one hundred and ninety-three perches to a stone; thence by land of said John Brofee south eighty-three and a quarter degrees west sixty-eight and four-tenth perches to a stone on the west bank of Mercer's run; thence by land of Adam Dimmick north thirty-two degrees west thirteen perches to a spruce; thence by the same north five and one-quarter degrees west eighty and eight-tenth perches to a spruce; thence by the same north sixteen and a half degrees east thirteen perches and one-tenth to a spruce; thence by the same north thirty-seven and a half degrees east eighteen perches to a spruce; thence by the same north nine and a quarter degrees east nine and eight-tenth perches to a spruce; thence by the same north thirteen and a quarter degrees east ten and three-tenths perches to a spruce; thence north five degrees east twelve perches and six-tenth of a perch to spruce; thence north fourteen and three-quarter degrees west twenty-nine and five-tenth perches to a breast of the saw mill dam; thence north three and a quarter degrees west nine and four-tenth perches to a spruce; thence by the same north twelve degrees west sixty-six and three-tenth perches to a maple; thence by land of Daniel Stine north twenty-one and a quarter degrees east ten perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES,

eventy Perches of land, be the same more or less, on which is erected

A DWELLING HOUSE,

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of John Brofee, now to the use of Kreamer and Mann, and S. M. Hoagland vs. John T. Hawk and to be sold as the property of John T. Hawk.

JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff.

Geyer & Herring, Attorneys.
1-2-'90.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa., on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa., described and bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of Joshua Savage, on the east by land of George Mollenry on the south by land of Abram Rhouse and on the west by land of Joshua Savage, containing

SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES

of land, more or less, whereon are erected a

Frame Dwelling House, Barn

Hay Shed and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of E Keeler & Co., versus B F. Savage and to be sold as the property of B. F. Savage.

JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff.

Miller, Atty.
1-10-'90.

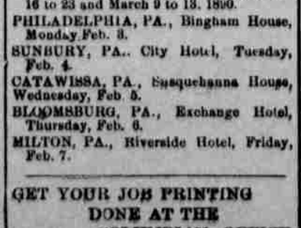
AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Amos Grassley, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Geadly Sult, administrator in said estate will meet the parties interested at his office on 2nd street in the Borough of Berwick, on Friday, January 31st, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties should prevent their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

CHARLES C. EVANS, Auditor

Jan. 10 '90.



1-24-8w.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

CLOSING SALE

OF

WINTER AND FALL CLOTHING

FOR

MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, HATS and CAPS,

at I. MAIER'S.

The mild December weather is the cause for making a clean sweep before stock taking. As is generally known, ours is the LARGEST and CHOICEST STOCK of MEN'S WEAR in Columbia and Montour counties. With three months of winter weather before us, the opportunity is a rare one, and one that will undoubtedly bring to our store many buyers.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

I. MAIER.

B. F. Savits,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.

DEALER IN

STOVES, PUMPS, PITTING, &c.

Tin Roofing a Specialty.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON ALL WORK IN HIS LINE.

First door Bloomsburg Opera House.

20 Per Cent.

Extra Inducement Sale.

Our season for selling winter goods is getting short. We must carry over stock or "extra induce" buyers. We therefore decide by a timely sacrifice to convert goods into cash, by giving this unusual discount:—

Twenty per cent. off from regular marked prices, which gives the buyer goods at net cost.

During thirty-three years of business it is our proud record to have won a reputation for avoiding all misrepresentations and keeping all our promises, and this is not one low bait-price to catch average profits, but is a well-defined, broad gauge policy to "extra induce" buyers, and turn a long winter's stock in a short season.

This 20 per cent. discount includes our entire stock of Ready-made Clothing — with Blue and Black goods, at ten per cent.

E. O. THOMPSON,

SPECIAL READYMADE CLOTHING

1336 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MINT,
PHILADELPHIA.

FARM FOR RENT

A farm of 100 acres, with handsome new house and barn, and supplied with abundant water, will be rented at a low rent for the term of five years, to a good tenant who can furnish his own stock and equipment. The farm is in the Catawissa Valley on the Township road from Brandonville to Aucenreid, two miles from Brandonville and near Girard Manor. References requested. Address HERBER & THOMPSON, Engineer Girard Estate Pottsville, Pa. Nov. 1-1y.

CHARTER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania on Friday, January 31st, A. D., 1890, by Joseph Hatch, C. W. Miller, Pompeo Hatch, Herman Kaufers, E. F. Williams and L. E. Wiler under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations" approved April 29th 1874 and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called the "Bloomsburg Silk Mill," the character and object of which is the manufacture of silk and for these purposes to have and possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

G. W. Miller, Solicitor.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the firm of White, Conner & Sloan, is this day dissolved, E. H. Sloan retiring from the firm. The business will be conducted in the future by White & Conner, remaining members of the firm. All bills will be paid by White & Conner, and all accounts heretofore made are payable to them.

C. S. White,
J. W. Conner,
E. H. Sloan.

Orangeville, Pa. Jan. 11, 1890.

CLEARING SALE.

REDUCTION IN CARPETS, Tapestries, Velvets and Body Brussels.

During the next 30 days I will sell at the following reduced prices.

$1.25 Body Brussels at $1.00.
$1.25 Velvets at $1.00.
.90c Tapestries at .75.
.75c Tapestries at .65c.
.65c Tapestries at 50c.

All choice styles and good lengths at

KEITER'S,

Next Door to I. W. Hartman & Son's,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

CLEARING OUT SALE

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY BARGAINS IN

OVERCOATS, WINTER CAPS, UNDER CLOTHING, &c.,

In fact anything in CLOTHING for

MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

CALL AT THE POPULAR CLOTHING STORE OF

D. LOWENBERG'S Est.,

Bloomsburg, - - - Pa.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CANNED GOODS.

TEA, COFFEE, AND GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SELLING OUT

The stock formerly owned by the G. E. Tea Co., bought at Sheriff sale by I. J. Weaver, and to be closed out by March first, if possible. Come and buy in a stock of goods at half price.

TEA AT COST

and all you want.

Canned peas, all you want at 10c. A can worth 15c., sugar corn, only 8c, as many cans as you wish.

Soaps, all kinds, at cost, and we have lots of it.

All the spices you want at 25c lb., pure.

Tomatoes 9c, 3 cans for 25c, good.

Parlor matches, 18c a dozen boxes, best fresh oyster crackers 9c lb., all you want, special prices by bbl.

Lots of best canned peaches 15c a can, worth 20c. Every thing is going cheap, and we are selling lots of them.

Call and we will convince you that we are selling goods cheap.

Very Resp't,

P. J. WEAVER,

Per William.

THE HOTEL EASTMAN,

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The largest and finest RESORT HOTEL in America, with the finest Bath Houses in the world connected, will open (under management of O. G. Harmon, of White Mountain Hotels) for season of 1890, January 15th. Tickets should be bought via St. Louis and Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. 1-17 4t.

Bone Meal FOR POULTRY Crushed Oyster Shells, Flint and Beef Scraps. Send for new price list. YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, York Pa. 1-17-3-4t.

THE BOY'S HOLIDAY.

The Best Youth's Paper Ever Published.

WILL BE OUT JANUARY 7TH.

Examine the First Number.

For sale by newsdealers. Price 5 cents. 1-3 d 4t.

B. F. SAVITS,

OPERA HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

has secured the sole agency of Columbia county for the National Sheet Metal Roofing Co.

These roofs are guaranteed to be far superior to any other roof, as they are both storm and wind proof.

Sheet iron roofs of this manufacture can be put up as cheap as tin, and last much longer.

Roofs are made of sheet iron, tin, or copper, as parties may desire.

Orders may be secured through B. F. Savits, Bloomsburg, Pa, who will put on the roofs and guarantee the work, or may be ordered direct from the

National Sheet Metal Roofing Co.

510-520 East 20th Street, N. Y.

??? Have You Tried Cream Balm THE BEST Remedy?

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

Not a Liquid or Snuff

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. 1-17-3-4t.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

[illegible] never varies. A marvel of purity [illegible] than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1890.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:32 a. m.	11:02 a. m.
2:31 p. m.	6:33 p. m.

—o—

Trainson the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:33 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
2:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trainson the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a. m.	12:27 p. m.
4.36 p. m.	6:30 p. m
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a m	6:39 p m

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

	SOUTH.			NORTH.		
STATIONS.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Ar. P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	11 48	7 05	8 25	2 35	6 40
Main Street	6 18	11 41	6 58	8 42	2 42	6 47
Irondale	6 16	11 39	6 56	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 31	6 48	8 53	2 53	7 00
Lightstreet	6 05	11 28	6 43	8 56	2 56	7 03
Orangeville	5 57	11 20	6 35	9 08	3 07	7 10
Forks	5 45	11 10	6 23	9 15	3 17	7 20
Zaner	5 42	11 06	6 21	9 20	3 20	7 23
Sullwater	5 37	11 02	6 17	9 25	3 25	7 28
Benton	5 28	10 55	6 10	9 33	3 33	7 35
Ribbons	5 23	10 50	6 07	9 36	3 37	7 38
Coles Creek	5 20	10 45	6 05	9 38	3 40	7 40
Sugarloaf	5 15	10 42	6 02	9 42	3 43	7 44
Laubachs	5 12	10 40	6 00	9 45	3 46	7 47
Central	5 03	10 33	5 53	9 57	3 58	7 57
Jamison City	5 00	10 30	5 50	10 00	4 00	8 00
	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.

—o—

SALES.

JAN. 24 AND 25.—Jas. Cadman, agent, will sell valuable personal property on the premises of the Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Friday and Saturday, January 24 and 25.

FEB. 1.—G. W. Ash, Administrator of S. V. Hicks, will sell personal property on the premises of G. W. Ash in Briarcreek township, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FEBRUARY 25.—I. H. Hetler will sell personal property and real estate on premises in Hetlerville, Tuesday, February 25th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Horses, cattle, hogs, wagons and farming utensils. Also a farm of 100 acres, and another of 62 acres.

FEB. 27. Horace Creasy will sell horses, cows, pigs, wagons, farm implements, and a great number of useful articles, at 10 a. m.

MARCH 4.—Elmer K. Creveling will sell valuable personal property on the premises near Espy, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., horses, cattle, hogs, and farming implements

MARCH 6.—Geo. Brown will sell horses, cows, pigs, chickens, farm implements, &c., on his premises in Mifflin township, at 10 a. m.

MARCH 11.—John Wolf will sell valuable personal property on his farm in Centre township, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Horses, Cattle and farming implements.

MARCH 18.—M. B. Eudy will sell horses, cows, wagons, farm implements, potatoes, grain, &c., in Mifflin township at 10. a. m.

MARCH 18.—John Cadman of Orange township will sell personal property on the premises commencing at 10 o'clock. Consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, and general farming utensils.

The administrators of Anna Coffman dec'd., W. E. and D. R. Coffman offer at private sale, a house and lot on West Main street Bloomsburg, Pa. the late residence of deceased. tf.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE—Dwelling houses in Bloomsburg, Orangeville, Espy and Rupert Pa. Farms in Pennsylvania, Kansas and Virginia. Vacant lots in Bloomsburg. Store properties, Grist mills and other property by M. P. Lutz, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—House and lot in Rupert, lot 120 x 140 ft. Two story, house, with nine rooms. Bay windows, out kitchen, ice and coal house, good stable, chicken and pig pen. Choice fruit, evergreen trees, good water, Two railroads, Twelve trains a day each way, to Bloomsburg, fare 8c round trip. Low taxes. A great bargain, if taken soon.

M. P. Lutz, Insurance & Real Est. Agt.

A barn to rent, apply to Dr. J. R. EVANS.

Personal.

James Peterman of Sullivan county, one of our old subscribers, was in town on Saturday for the first time in two years.

David H. Walsh, John Nertney, Arthur McLaughlin, Richard Dawes and Samuel Muloskey, of Centralia, were in attendance at license court on Monday.

Rev. W. C. Leverett attended a meeting of the Williamsport Archdeaconry this week.

A number of prominent masons were in town last week attending a meeting of the order.

Have you seen the 5-A five mile horse blanket? If not, why not? If you have a horse you need it. 12-6 8w.

There will be no services in the Reformed Church Sunday next. The pastor, Rev. Auman will be out of town.

D. J. Waller has broken ground for several new houses on West street—on one the brick work is nearly completed.

E. C. Caswell is making preparations for building a new house on the corner of Fifth and West streets.

The vote insurance in this town on all brick buildings, covered with tin or slate roofs, has been considerably reduced during the last year.

C. C. Evans Esq. of Berwick was in town on Saturday last and received numerous congratulations upon having become the father of a fine baby boy which was born the previous Sunday.

There is a scarcity of houses for the coming spring. All houses are now rented and the indications are that there will be many who cannot be accommodated when April 1st arrives. Fifty new houses could be easily rented if the rent would not be fixed too high.

The name of Hon. S. P. Wolverton of Sunbury is mentioned as a candidate for Congress in this district. The district is now composed of Columbia, Montour and Northumberland. Northumberland would certainly make a wise choice should they select him as their candidate, and he should be selected without any opposition.

Mr. E. C. Caswell wishes to extend thanks to the kind friends who gave such valuable assistance during the services attending the burial of his father.

To Farmers and others.—We have a few bob-sleds, circular wood saws, corn-sheilers, also our new fodder cutters and grinders, which we will give bargains in. Call early. WHITE & CONNER.

The late F. B. Gowen held life insurance policies to the amount of $230,000. The various companies have begun to pay these, and all of them will be settled in full without a contest.

There was a large attendance at the sale of personal property of J. M. Sauder last week. The articles sold netted over $400. J. S. Williams, the auctioneer handled the goods well and caused them to bring full value.

C. S. Furman is making some needed improvements to the Barkley property which he recently purchased. When the improvements are finished, Messrs. Baker & McBride will have a fine room for exhibiting their furniture.

Mr. Jacob Irvin died at his home on East street Tuesday evening of paralysis. He was about 73 years of age. Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock conducted by Rev. P. A. Hellman of the Lutheran church.

Installation Services will be held in the Lutheran church Sunday February 2nd, at which time Rev. Jno. Wayner of Hazleton, president of the Susquehanna Synod, will deliver the sermon to the pastor and Rev. Dr. Born of Selinsgrove the sermon to the people.

William Chrisman Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County committee, attended the meeting of the State Central Committee at Harrisburg on Wednesday. The county chairmen are members of the State Committee, ex-officio.

A drama entitled "Rebecca's Triumph" with a "Tambourine Drill" will be rendered under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, in the Academy Hall at Orangeville on the evening of February 22. Look out for the bills later.

J. G. Wells has the greatest facilities for repairing watches clocks and jewelery in the county.

B. F. Hartman is now wearing glasses that give him entire satisfaction. He is only one out of great numbers who have been fitted by J. G. Wells, optician, of Bloomsburg,

A young man from Hemlock township by the name of John Gulliver was arrested by Constable Leacock, Tuesday evening last. He was charged with fornication and bastardy. He was committed to jail over night. The folowing day his father came over and released him on bail.

John L. Woods foreman of the *Republican* was relieved of two large turkeys last Tuesday morning. He had been taking good care of them and was looking forward to a royal feast. John was a little more fortunate than most printers—the average printer does not have the turkeys; and hence the thieves seldom visit them.

W. H. Gilmore's restaurant surpasses anything of its kind this side of Philadelphia. The bar and fixtures are of highly polished wood, and on every side are heavy beveled French mirrors. Looking in any direction one sees reflections far away in the distance. The chandliers are covered with crystals which light up with brilliant effect. "Gilly" always leads.

Miss Myrtle Yost died suddenly at Pittston, last Saturday morning at 3 o'clock. About two weeak previously she had a severe attack of "La Grippe," and had fully recovered from its effects. The evening before she had several callers, and seemed in good health. Her death is supposed to have been from heart disease. She was a sister of Alfred Yost, editor, formerly of this town, and a relative of Mr. Jacob Irvin.

The officers of the Lutheran church are looking about for the purchase of a parsonage. Several properties have been offered them, but as the location was not desirable or the prices too high, they have concluded to buy a lot and build a new house. A congregational meeting will be held Sunday (morning) January 26, to take a vote on the location and style of building to be built.

The county auditors finished their labors last Saturday. Every item was carefully scrutinized, and the character of the auditors is sufficient guarantee that no item would be allowed to pass, if it were not right. The fact that not a single bill was rejected, speaks volumes for the manner in which the commissioners have transacted the public business, and the condition of records exhibits the care taken by their efficient clerk, J. D. Bodine in keeping the public accounts.

The following letters are held at Bloomsburg, Pa., post-office, and will be sent to the dead letter office, February 4, 1890.

W. G Baker, Mr. Benson Creveling, Mrs. Geist, Daniel Giger, Mrs. Hudson Girton, Mr. Wilson Hall, Mr. M. Randall, Ephrim Yohe,

Persons calling for these letters please say, they were advertised Jan. 21, 1890.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

George Giese of this town undertook to eat one hundred oysters on a wager, last Tuesday night at F. M. Gilmore's saloon. He succeeded in disposing of fifty in five and a half minutes, and seventy five in thirteen minutes. Then he stopped to rest, supposing that he had time given him, but as the bargain was that he was to have but fifteen minutes altogether, he did not succeed in eating the last twenty-five within that time.

I have in addition to my Baking Business the manufacturing of Stick Candy, Taffies, &c.

I thank the people for the past favors and knowing my patrons appreciate the regularity in which my wagon appeared at their door, I may be expected with the same punctuality this year 1890.

The person circulating the report that I am going to discontinue the Baking business is not only a lying scoundrel but a coward. T. W. CONNER,
Orangeville, Pa.

On Monday night—shortly before ten o'clock an alarm of fire was given, and a bright flame illumined the sky from the direction of the Desk Factory. Everybody ran down, thinking that for the third time this industry was destroyed. The fire proved to be D. Brylogle's barn at his farm along the river. All his grain, hay &c. were destroyed, and a large bull and a calf were burned. All the other stock was saved, and the fire was kept from the sheds and house by a "bucket brigade" which passed water up from the river in pails. As there had been no fire about the barn since morning, it is believed that it was fired by an incendiary. The buildings are insured in the Briarcreek Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company. It is not known yet what the loss will be.

L. N. Moyer has been confined to the house for several weeks, he has had rheumatism in the arm, depriving him of the entire use of it, and causing the severest pain.

L. K Appleman, of Greenwood, whose buildings were totally destroyed Monday of last week, as announced in our last issue, received an insurance of $4200. The insurance he received will not pay the losses. He had one of the finest homes in the country, everything in a neat and convenient style. It will be some time before he gets his buildings in such convenient shape again. Among his losses was that of a fine Chickering piano; and $70 in money—the money consisted of two $20, and two $10 gold pieces, and $10 in currency. A search was made for the gold immediately after the fire, and all four pieces were found, but badly charred—the bank refused to take them, yet claimed they had lost nothing in weight, but because of their black appearance. They were brought to the Jewelry Store of J. G. Wells, who cleaned them and gave them the appearance as if just arrived from the mint. The coins lost nothing in value.

Samuel Neyhard, John Kline and H. H. Hulme, commissioners appointed by the court to inquire into the expediency of dividing Greenwood township into two election districts, held a meeting in the hotel at Millville on Friday. A number of persons were in attendance. Geo. E. Elwell Esq. on behalf of those favoring a division, called witnesses to prove that a polling place at Millville would accommodate about 150 voters, who now have to travel about three miles or more to vote at the present polling place; that many do not vote on account of the inconvenience; that the roads are usually in bad condition at the spring election; that the polling place at Greenwood is an old shop, and that there is no shelter for teams in rough weather, and no place for voters except in the room where the election officers sit. No opposition was offered to the division and the commissioners decided to divide on a line near the centre of the township, and to make two polling places, one at Millville to be called the West district, and one at Rohrsburg to be called East district. Another meeting will be held at Rohrsburg on Wednesday, January 29, at 11 o'clock a. m. at Black's Hotel, when all interested may be heard upon the expediency of dividing upon the proposed line.

Mary Magdalene Zaner, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Zaner, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th day of June, 1825, and was married to D. W. Miller on the 19th day of January, 1850. They lived in Pennsylvania until the spring of 1853 when they emigrated to St. Joseph, Co, Mich., where they remained for fifteen years and then came to Audubon county in the year 1869 where she lived until her death which occurred Sunday, January 12, 1890. Unto her were born nine children, five daughters and four sons. Two daughters are dead—one an infant in Pennsylvania and the other died while the family lived in Michigan, and three daughters and four sons still survive her. Her affliction was inflammatory rheumatism with which she was taken over eight years ago and from which she has suffered much pain, and for the past three years, she had no use of her limbs and her flesh was so badly paralyzed that she had to be cared for as if she were a child. She was converted to the Methodist doctrine over twenty-eight years ago which faith she kept until the last. Her last illness was influenza and her prayers, for a few days before her death, were for her Lord to take her home where she had friends waiting for her. She was conscious until the last moment when her Saviour answered her prayers and she fell into her last dreamless sleep. The funeral was held at the Methodist church, in Exira, Iowa, Rev. A. B. Shipman preaching a touching sermon, after which a long train of sorrowing relatives and friends followed the remains to the Exira cemetery where they were tenderly consigned to the grave, there to wait until the resurrection morn.—*Exira Paper.*

Mrs. Miller was a sister of John Zaner of Fishingcreek.

Mr. Whipple Caswell Sr., father of E. C. Caswell and Miss Emma Caswell, died at his son's residence, corner of Fifth and West street, last Thursday afternoon, Jan. 16, 1890, at 3 o'clock. He had a severe attack of "La Grippe" which induced pneumonia, and was only sick three days. At the moment of his death his son E. C. Caswell was lifting him from one position to another, when he gave a gasp and expired in his son's arms. He was a man much devoted to his family. Mr. Caswell was born in Douglass, Worcester county, Massachusetts in 1808 and lived in that vicinity the greater part of his life. He was a son of David and Hannah Butterworth Caswell, and was the youngest of nine children all of whom died before him. In early life he learned the tanner trade. He was the father of nine children, eight sons and one daughter. Previous to moving to Bloomsburg their residence was Jersey shore, where Mrs. Caswell died and was buried just before leaving the place. Soon after moving to this place the youngest son M. E. died and later the oldest A. S., leaving six sons and a daughter to survive him. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon January 19th Conducted by Rev. S. W. Sears, of the Methodist church, assisted by Rev P. A. Hellman of the Lutheran and Rev. Issac M. Patterson of the Presbyterian church. The body was taken to Jersey Shore Monday morning for interment, accompanied by E. C. Caswell, Jerome, Osborn and son Walter, Everett and Miss Emma—the two other brothers could not get here to attend the funeral. At Jersey Shore they were met at the depot by Rev. W. F. Schoch of the Lutheran church who conducted the burial services.

Horrible Death.

A YOUNG MAN FALLS UPON A SAW AND IS LITERALLY TORN TO PIECES.

John Cornelison, son of Elias Cornelison, who worked at the saw mill of Applegate & Crist, in Moreland township, met a terrible death last Thursday. Young Cornelison was engaged as off bearer at the above mill and when the accident occurred was in the act of placing some boards on the carriage to be edged or re-sawed. In some manner he slipped and fell upon the large circular saw and was literally torn to pieces. It was a sickening sight. The flesh of the young man was thrown against the roof of the mill and scattered for twenty feet in front of the saw. The young man lived four or five minutes. He was almost dead before his horror-stricken fellow workmen could realize the awful fate that had overcome him. The accident occurred about five o'clock in the evening. As the mill would have shut down in a few minutes for the rest of the week young Cornelison had just been talking of paying a visit to his father, who lives in Columbia County. No blame can be attached to any one for the accident. Young Cornelison was about 20 years of age, and was a quiet, sober and industrious young man.—*Sun & Banner, Williamsport.*

The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

License Court.

Licenses were granted on Monday to all applicants for old stands, where the applicant held a license last year. In the case of Arthur McLaughlin of Centralia, who applied for both wholesale and retail license, and who has heretofore held a wholesale license, a retail license was granted, the other application being withdrawn. John Nertney of Centralia was granted a restaurant license. In all cases where a new man or a new house sought license, evidence was required as to the public necessity, and character, of the applicants, except in cases where the court knew the applicants to be fit persons. The new licenses granted were as follows: Samuel Mulosky, restaurant in Centralia, James H. Fairman, restaurant in Berwick, Benjamin Lewis, Hotel in Jamison City. The application of John Monroe for a restaurant in Conyngham township was continued until the first day of February court.

Remonstrances were filed in the case, of Geo. W. Sterner who sought a hotel license in Bloomsburg, and in the case A. H. Fulmer, proprietor of the hotel at Eyersgrove, an old stand. In the latter case the remonstrance was on the ground that the hotel was not necessary for the accommodation of the public, and it was signed by a number of men and women, no witnesses were called, but a supplemental petition was presented by the applicant, signed by voters, asking for the hotel. The license was granted.

In the case of G. W. Sterner there was a warm contest. The remonstrance was signed by many prominent citizens, and Mr. Sterner presented a petition containing over 200 names, asking for a license. All of Monday afternoon and a part of Tuesday morning were taken up in hearing the case. The witnesses called on behalf of the applicant were G. W. Sterner, A. J. Evans, J. H. Stecker, George Moyer, P. H. Freeze and W. F. Bodine. Those called by the opposition were C. B. Lutz, Davis Brooks, Willian Neal, J. K. Eyer, C. S. Furman, M. C. Woodward, S. H. Harman. The application was refused.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Unofficial election returns have been received from 330 Castles in Pennsylvania—eleven to hear from—with the following result:

Grand Chief—Davis Casselburry, Philadelphia. 2,470.

Grand Vice Chief—D. D. Blauch, Johnstown. 2,471.

Grand High Priest—Harry J. Whitzell, Philadelphia, 1,580; A. G. Kynett, Oxford, 851.

Grand Master of Records—A. R. Tomlinson, Philadelphia, 164; J. D. Barnes, Philadelphia, 2,313; W. Major Beatty, Fernwood 91.

Grand Keeper of Exchequer—Charles A. Bickel, Philadelphia. 2,465.

Grand Sir Herald—William H. Senderling, M. D., Philadelphia, 516; H. R. Kreidler, Lehighton, 415; Henry Green, Media, 305; George M. D. Peltz, M. D., Philadelphia, 335; Jacob Clouds, Philadelphia, 163; Harry P. Reinicke, Philadelphia, 776.

Grand Trustee—Ferdinand Eble, Philadelphia, 196; John H. Nugent, Jr., Philadelphia, 93; Frank E. Bausher, Reading, 592; Titus W. Shantz, Lebanon, 438; Frank W. Martenis, South Bethlehem, 255; George W. James, Philadelphia, 229; John C. McKinney, Philadelphia, 344; William McBride, Philadelphia, 84; John Fry, Philadelphia, 217.

Representative to the Supreme Castle—Charles H. Huston, Philadelphia, 1,327; C. G. Simon, Philadelphia, 1,105.

Guava.

Charlie Mackafee, section foreman on No. 6 is again seen on duty. The Gripp pulled him down considerably, and he says he does not want another through of it, very soon again.

B. R. Laubach took the train on Thursday last for New Columbus where he expects to remain several days to help his brother in the store.

The party at W. B. Peterman's on Saturday night was well attended. A very good time is reported.

Mr. C. F. Mann "Ope" and Wilson Hall, section foreman on B. & S. have moved their boarding quarters to Sugarloaf, at Brad Long's.

There is more lumber and ties shipped from Laubach's station this winter than any other station along the Bloomsburg & Sullivan.

All disputes that arise from lumbering and other business seemed to be settled at our town, before Andrew Laubach, J. P.

Jesse Lyon seems to be the busiest man along the creek. He is working for the Hub Factory Co., and does not lose a single hour.

Peter Masteller, our industrious shoemaker, wishes to be made known to the public that he can be found in his shop at any time now, repairing and new work to order cheap on short notice. Give him a call before you go elsewhere.

All kinds of books can be got of B. R. Laubach, Agt. If you wish the latest, purchase the two books entitled, "Heroes of the Dark Continent" or "Stanley's History" and "Shots at Sunday Targets."

Court Proceedings.

Court met on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, President, Judge E. R. Ikeler, and Associate C. G. Murphy on the bench.

Deed acknowledged by B. F. Zarr, guardian of Carleton A. Caswell, to William Wright.

Geo. Shultz discharged under the insolvent laws.

The preliminary injuction issued at the instance of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. against the Bloomsburg Belt R. R. Co., and the P. & R. R. R. Co. continued until final hearing.

Kramer & Mann vs. John Brophy, rule to show cause why the judgment shall not be opened and defendant let into a defens.

Kramer & Mann's use and S. M. Hoagland vs. J. T. Hawk, rule to show cause why sale shall not be stayed and proceedings set aside.

Estate of Henry Hosler, rule to show cause why proceedings in partition in the estate of Elizabeth Hosler should not be set aside, and an opportunity be given petitioner to show that the real estate is not the property of Elizabeth Hosler.

Estate of H. C. Hartman, rule to show cause why J. E. Wilson and E. V. Hartman, executors shall not be restrained from meddling with the real estate of said decedent, or with the rents &c of the same; that they shall deposit with the Register of Wills the will of 1862; that they shall show cause why letters testamentary granted to them shall not be revoked; and that they shall pay over to the widow all moneys coming into their hands arising from the real estate.

Be Your Own Doctor!

It won't cost you one half as much. Do not delay. Send three 2-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufman's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its causes, and home cure. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass. 1-17-3t.

East Benton.

Week before last, Joseph Deatrich of Van Camp killed a hog that netted 430 lbs.

David Yost Esq. of Van Camp who had the misfortune of breaking his leg, is doing as well as can be expected.

"The Last Leaf on the tree," is well exemplified in the following persons, viz. Jessie Albertson of Cambra, who is in his 93rd year, Simon Tubbs of the same place is in his 91st, Samuel Yost of Van Camp is 85, John Creveling of the same place is in his 80th, Peter Kase of Benton township is 78, Stotte E. Colley is 78 and Reuben Gibbons is 77. Mr. Albertson frequently walks to Register and Cambra, a distance of a mile to either place.

Mrs. Judge Krickbaum returned from Plymouth ill with the "Grippe".

COLUMBIAN: "The Farmers' Institute," lately held at Benton, was, by universal consent, pronounced a grand success. Theoretically it was. But let farmers not lose sight of the fact, that a "Condition confronts" them, and not "Theory." What is the condition? 1st, a depreciation of farm values — real estate, with a corresponding depreciation in values of farm products, chattels and improvements, with an increasing rate of taxation, without any abatement or hope of reduction, or without any intimation or promise of such reduction. 2nd, there are living among us citizens of other crafts, occupations and professions who cannot subsist without the farmers' products, but who nevertheless, still cling to war prices for their services, in whatsoever manner rendered, and thus receive double compensation of twenty years ago, when farm products compared favorably with all commodities—commercial, artistic, professional or official. Until some means can be devised that the pressure, or public burden in times of sore depression, shall be equally distributed among all classes, the farmer will suffer the great bulk of losses that such depressions inflict. The dollar is the unit of commercial values, and is the minimum to which all classes adhere with a tenacious grip, as the purchasing power of a dollar never was greater, perhaps, than at present. This applies to all classes most advantageously, but to the same degree, detrimental to the farmer. A bushel of wheat is both, the maximum and minimum of farm product values, and fluctuates according to the law of supply and demand, and the farmer is obliged to govern his financial affairs accordingly. He goes to market with his produce and gets, not his own price, but the world's or market price. He returns to find his wife or child sick, sends for a physician, pays for his professional services, not his own price, but the price of combination, agreed and adhered to by physicians, common to that class has succeeded in establishing a standard price, and no over production in the profession or in the harvest of sickness, has thus far changed the "doctor's bill." Next he makes some purchases in a store and in exchange gives produce, both on which the merchant has "all the say." "I will give so much and take so much for produce and articles," and the business transaction is ended. Again the farmer has nothing to say, and thus the list goes on throughout the catalogue of business transactions, in all of which the farmer is only a business autometon and baffled in them all. If "Farmers' Conventions" are for our benefit, let the most important questions be discussed; such as equal distribution of gain and loss among all classes. Let the farmers also combine and patronize only such classes that will share with them in their profits and losses in the fluctuation of their farm products. Farmers cannot hope for better prices for their products, so long as the supply is so largely in excess of the demand. Our only hope is in a reformation and revision of our tax rates and cheapen officials, together with an equal distribution of farm and commercial values among all classes. C.

Farmer's Institute.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROGRAM OF THE THIRD ANNUAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE TO BE HELD AT MILLVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY PA. JANUARY 29, 30, 31, 1890.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING JAN. 29, 1890.

Call to order at 7:30 Music.

ORGANIZATION.

Recitation, by Miss Lizzie Heacock, Benton.

Birds of Penna, illustrated with stuffed and mounted birds.—B. H. Warren, M. D., Ornithologist Pa. Board of Agriculture, West Chester, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 30.

Call to order at 9:30.—"A Plea for the Farmer," by Mis Martha Tewksbury, Catawissa, Pa.

"An all the year around Macadam road being an opportunity of decreasing taxation and of increasing farm values and profits. How shall we avail ourselves of it, by Samuel R. Downing, of the Penna. Road Commission, West Chester, Pa.

Discussion of the subject.

"Legislation needed to improve our present Road Laws," by E. M. Tewksbury, Catawissa, Pa.

Dicussion of the subject.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

Call to order at 1:30.—Music.

"The Farmer's Home," by Mrs. J. S. Cole, Millville, Pa.

"Lesson Leaves of 1889 in the Dairy," by Eastburn Reeder, New Hope, Bucks County Pa.

An opportunity of a full and free discussion of the above subject and the following subjects: 1st, The Creamery; 2nd, The Silo; 3rd, The Balanced Food Ration for Dairy Stock, will be given at this session.

How to train our boys.—C. R. Cox, Benton.

THURSDAY EVENING,

Call to order at 7:30.—Music by Miss Fannie and Minnie Lee.

Recitation, by Miss Jennie Gotlieb.

Lecture—subject, "The Chemistry of other Worlds," by Dr. Henry Leffman, Microscopist of Penna. Board of Agriculture, Philadelphia.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 31.

Call to order at 9:30.—Music.

"The Farmer," by D. K. Laubach, Fairmount Springs, Pa.

"The Exhaustion and Restoration of our Soils," by H. W. Northup, Glenburn, Pa.

Discussion of the subject.

"Farm Drainage," by A. Z. Schoch, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Discussion of the subject.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Call to order at 1:30.—Recitation by Bernice Eves, Millville, Pa.

"General Fruit Culture, by A. C. Sisson, La Plume, Pa.

Discussion of the subject.

"Emphasis in Farming," by John A. Woodward, associate editor of Farm Journal, Howard, Pa.

Song, by Lulu M. and Reba E. Eves.

Essay—subject to be selected—by Julia C Loos, assistant teacher of Friends' School, Millville, Pa.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Call to order at 7:30—Recitation by Maggie Eves, Millville, Pa.

Select reading, by E. H. Cutler, Principal of Friends' school, Millville Pa.

Lecture—subject to be supplied—by S. O. Gobo, A. M. Principel Public Schools, Milton, Pa.

Columbia County Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural Society was called in court house Saturday afternoon, January 18th at 2 o'clock, by P. A. Evans, retiring president, who announced that the first in order was to nominate a chairman. A. P. Young was nominated, and following Chandlee Eves. Mr. Young withdrew, and upon motion that nominations close, Mr. Eves was elected viva voci as chairman.

Upon motion H. V. White Esq., was elected as Secretary of the meeting and A. Z. Schoch, reading clerk.

Minutes of last meeting read, upon motion approved as read.

List of members were called showing a life membership of 115 with 25 additional voting members. About one-half of the members answered to their names.

The financial statement was read, showing that there were nearly 17,000 tickets sold the last exhibition and that the receipts were nearly $6,000.

The salaries of the officers for the present year, upon motion, are fixed as follows: President $75; Vice Presidents, each $50; Executive Committe, each $50; Librarian $50; Treasurer $100; Secretary $125. There was no contest in the election of officers except that of Librarian, Henry Deichmiller was nominated in opposition to Thomas Webb. Upon ballot cast showed a vote as follows: Thomas Webb 57, Henry Deichmiller 15; Thomas Webb being declared elected, gave the officers the same as last year, viz: President, Peter A. Evans, Bloomsburg, Pa; Vice Presidents, Baltis Sterling, Buck Horn, J. P. Freas, Berwick, Jere Kostenbauder, Catawissa, Dr. A. P. Heller, Millville; Executive Committee, M. C. Vance, Orangeville, R. W. Smith, Mifflinville, F. H. Hagenbuch, Lime Ridge; Secretary, M. P. Lutz, Bloomsburg; Treasurer, Jas. C. Brown, Bloomsburg, Auditors, Freas Fowler, Berwick, G. E. Wilbur, Bloomsburg, J. M. White, Light Street.

H. V. White made a short address urging upon as many members as could to attend the meeting of the State board of agriculture which convened at Harrisburg, Wednesday the 22d.

Mr. Eves called attention to the meeting of the Farmer's Institute at Millville next week, and that one half day would be devoted to the discussion of the road question. This is a great question now being agitated all over the State and every citizen should take an interest in it, more especially the farmer, who will be the most benefited.

Mr. J. K. Grotz of Bloomsburg offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the first day of January next the Secretary of this society shall have in his office a list of such officers as shall be elected, until the Saturday immediately preceeding the election, when any member can make such nominations as he shall think proper; that the secretary shall have printed in sufficient numbers as shall accomodate all members, which ticket to be voted at said subsequent election, and subject to such erasure as the voter may think proper, those having the largest vote shall be declared duly elected.

The resolution was seconded by Jas. C. Brown.

Discussion was entered into and objections were made to the resolution that all nominations would close one week prior to the annual meeting. Hence those members out of town would be obliged to make two trips to town, one to make nominations, and then a week later to the election.

Mr. Brown withdrew his second, and no one else seconding the resolution, discussion closed.

Upon motion of M. G. Hughes, of Catawissa, meeting adjourned.

Immediately after adjournment the executive committee was called in session and appointed H. V. White as delegate to the State Board of Agriculture now in session at Harrisburg. They also fixed the date of the next annual fair as October 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1890.

Left Nearly Two Millions.

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE GEORGE B. MARKLE.

An inventory of the estate of the late George B. Markle, appraises the value at $1,808,941.38. The principal items are $183,000 in stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; $71,209 Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; $23,00 Shade Gap Railroad; $20,330 Pennsylvania and New York Coal and Railroad Company; $52,000 Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company; $65,000 Read Top Railroad Company; $103,000 West Shore Railroad; $74,900 Louisville and Nashville Railroad; $10,000 loan East Broad Top Railroad; $5,000 Rock Hill Railroad and Coal Company; 560 shares Shade Gap Railroad; 1,400 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad; 2,100 shares Highland Coal Company; 175 shares Union Improvement Company; 367 shares Andover Iron Company; 150 shares Ogden Mine Railroad Company and 576 shares Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company. The testator's interest in the firm of G. B. Markle & Co. is valued at $818,687, and advances made by the decedent to George B. Markle, Jr., and John Alvan amount to $271,293.65.

Mr. Markle resided in Bloomsburg many years ago, and married here. His wife is a sister of Capt. J. B. Robison.

A Large Contract.

Contractors I. M. Church, of Ashland, and W. M. Monroe, of Rupert, are about completing their work of constructing six miles of railroad in a timber region in Dauphin county, extending from Kalma into Clark's valley. The satisfactory manner in which this work was done for the Philadelphia and Reading company, has received its reward in a contract to do 17 miles of grading and track laying in Bucks county, commencing at Hartsville and extending to Newhope, N. J. Two hundred and fifty men will be given employment, and in a few weeks the first pick will start on another year's work. We congratulate Messrs. Church and Monroe upon their success in securing such a large contract. —*Ashland Advocate.*

Hark, the sound of many voices
Jubilant in gladest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along:
"Hail the Favorite Prescription."
How the happy voices blend.
"Wonderful beyond description—
Woman's best and truest friend."

Well may it be called woman's best friend, since it does for her what no other remedy has been able to do. It cures all those delicate derangements and weaknesses peculiar to females. *Cures* them, understand. Other preparations may afford temporary relief, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription effects a *permanent cure.* It is *guaranteed* to do this, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. It is the great remedy of the age.

The worst Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Samples of type for calling cards will be sent free by mail to anyone asking for them. Address THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomburg, Pa. tf.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

New Columbus.

Mrs. McBride is at present enjoying very good health.

Tommy Peters had his best girl out riding on Sunday last.

D. L. Chapin is as full of business, as he was twenty years ago. Old age does not seem to effect him very much.

Bertha Brittain is slowly recovering rom the effects of the "Grippe."

C. M. and J. F. Long are laying the floor in their new shop and will soon have their machinery running.

Alfred Bostian is reported to be on the sick list this week.

J. B. Rhinard drove to Benton on Saturday through the cold. He reports the roads very rough.

"BOWSER."

A Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, when a sample bottle is gladly given to you *free* by any druggist, and the large size costs only 50c and $1.00.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that February 1st five per cent will be charged on all school taxes remaining unpaid at that date. Will be at Millville January 31 between 2 & 6 p. m. and Rohsbur

WALKER BLAINE DEAD.

HE PASSES AWAY AT WASHINGTON A VICTIM OF LA GRIPPE.

Walker Blaine, Examiner of Claims in the State Department, died of acute pneumonia at 8:20 last week Wednesday evening, at the residence of his father in Washington. The only members of his family with him when he expired were his sisters, Misses Margaret and Hattie Blaine. The illness was a sudden one and not until that morning was it realized that he was in danger. Thursday of the previous week he was present at the lunch Mrs. Washington McLean gave in compliment to Mrs. Grant. This was his last appearance in public. Thursday evening he began to feel badly and had the usual symptoms of la grippe. Friday morning he went to the State Department, but remained only a short time, as he felt quite indisposed. He went home and shortly afterwards had a chill, followed by a high fever.

Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder was called in and at once pronounced Mr. Blaine a very sick man. By Saturday morning both lungs were affected and incipient pneumonia made its appearance. Monday morning a marked improvement had taken place in the left lung, but pneumonic congestion had fastened on the right lung and by Tuesday was fully developed. Tuesday evening his physicians were very anxious, and the family began to fear the worst. Secretary Blaine told a few family friends and also informed the President of the serious character of his son's illness, and about 8 o'clock the President went over to the Blaine Mansion and was shown upstairs by Mr. Emmons Blaine. This must have been shortly before the end. Mrs. Harrison arrived a few minutes later.

Walker Blanie, the eldest son of James G. Blaine, was born at Augusta in 1855. He obtained his preliminary education at Andover Seminary, was graduated at Yale and took the course at Harvard Law School. To obtain a practical knowledge of law he spent two years in the office of Senator Davis, of St. Paul, Minn.

He entered the public service in 1881, when his father, then Secretary of State under President Garfield, appointed him Third Assistant Secretary of State. In the Winter of 1881-82 he was sent as a special Commissioner of the United States to Chili and Peru. He was recalled by Secretary Frelinghuysen, the news of his recall reached him, not through the State Department, but through the medium of the Foreign Office in Peru. Upon his return President Arthur appointed him one of the Government counsel before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. In that capacity he served until the life of the court expired. He began the practice of law in Chicago in 1884, but during the last National campaign he closed his office, returned home and accompanied his father in stumping trips through Maine and the West. After the Republican party succeeded to power he was appointed Examiner of Claims in the State Department.

"Walker Blaine," said a gentleman who was one of his classmates at college, "was very popular in college—much more so than his brother Emmons. Emmons was more reserved and given to 'preaching'. He seemed to realize the fact that his father was a great man. With Walker it was different. He was always cordial and frank, and seemed to be altogether free from affectation. It is a singular fact that Mr. Blaine, senior, for a long time regarded Emmons as his most promising son. Emmons he thought, had inherited the most of his ability. He changed his opinion, however, later on.

Stephen B. Elkins, who received a telegram early in the afternoon saying that Walker Blaine was dying, and that his loss would be keenly felt in the State Department, not only by the Secretary, but by others as well. Mr. Elkins thought that Walker had developed very rapidly in the last few years, and had he lived he would have certainly made a good name for himself. His executive ability, rare tact and discretion especially fitted him for a diplomatic position. The personal loss to Mr. Blaine senior would be hard to calculate. He had grown to depend upon him in many ways, and in fact Walker had practically relieved his father of all the routine work of the State Department.

Walker Blaine was the almost constant companion of his father of late years. He accompanied him almost everywhere and looked after him with the care and attention of a mother for a sick child.

"I knew Walker Blaine verywell," said ex-Secretary Charles E. Coon, "and I think his ability was of the hightest order. He was personaliy very popular everywhere he went and he possessed the tact and discretion of a trained diplomatist."

Stenographers and Tyeewriters on the Pennsylvania Limited.

Recognizing the increasing popularity of the Limited among the business and professional men of the country, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to still further improve the facilities of this wonderful train, and add to its conveniences by introducing a stenographer and typewriter for the service of the passengers.

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The business men already have the advantage of the stock and weather reports on the Limited, the ladies have their maid, their private bath, and their drawing-room in the observation car, and the introduction of an amanuensis will round out the completeness of the train's conveniences to a perfect degree.

No other railroad train in the world offers any one of the four advantages that are provided on the Pennsylvania Limited.

Thomas A. Edison resolutely objects to even the appearance of talking about himself in public; and therefore it was only after considerable persuasion that his friend George Parsons Lathrop obtained a number of interesting remarks and reminiscences which the great inventor imparted to him in conversations at different times. The article entitled "Talks with Edison" will appear in HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February. It is said to afford for the first time a vivid perception "how an inventor invents."

WOMEN AND MICE.

The reason why a woman is afraid of a mouse is a profound mystery—indeed, it has never been very clearly proven that she is. But some women are cowardly in such a nervous, irritable condition that the slightest thing annoys and startles them. The cause of this unfortunate state of affairs is usually some functional derangement; some distressing or painful irregularity, some derangement or peculiar weakness incident to her sex; or, it may be due to inflammation, ulceration or displacement, of some of the pelvic viscera, or to other organic lesions peculiar to her sex. From whichever cause it may arise, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive remedy, so certain in its curative results that its manufacturers sell it, through druggists, under a guarantee of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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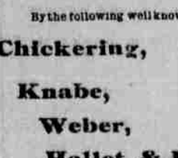

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about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double glass telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will tell you how you can make from $25 to $100 a day at least. No capital or experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 4800, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Gardner, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "I never knew anything to sell like your albums. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elliott, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your albums in almost every house I visit. My best day's work is nineteen orders for a single day's work. Others are doing quite as well. We have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this great business gets on grand profits.

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CATARRH,

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A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. DIXON & SON, 304 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

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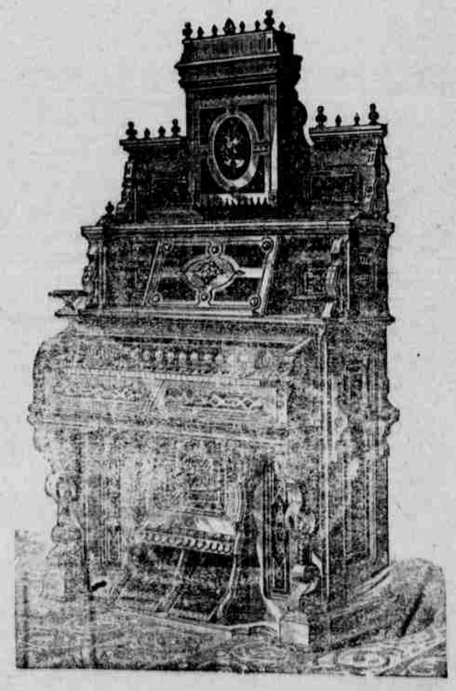

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Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Street-Car Hog.

THERE ARE TIMES WHEN THE PORKER IS NOT OF THE MASCULINE GENDER.

The street-car hog is as various as the human race. Sometimes the hog has his own way and sometimes it doesn't. It was on a bobtail car, says the Washington Post. A gorgeously attired woman with a square chin and strident voice gets in with a couple of friends. She fills the only vacant space. To a quiet, unassuming gentleman next to her she says:

"Sir, will you kindly get me a package of tickets?"

He pulls out of the seat into which she had wedged him to get the tickets. She slides along, her party squirms in, and in a second the space the gentleman vacated is fuller than ever. The gentleman returns with the tickets, and asks:

"How many out?"

To which madam replies with an air of concealed triumph:

"None!"

And takes the package. Every body "catches on" and smiles or frowns, as each considers it a joke or a put up job.

The gentlemen failed to catch the drift of merriment, seemingly, but hooks on to a strap as if it were all right. Suddenly he feels in one pocket, then in another, then remarks:

"Pardon me, madam, but I think you are sitting on something that is mine."

"Am I?" she asks, and rises heavily that he may get it. He slips into the vacant seat.

"Yes, madam. You were sitting on my seat."

Madam is paralyzed, and the passengers laugh, giggle, scream, shout, roar or howl, according to age, sex or previous condition of servitude. The mortified woman pulls the bell strap and tries to back off before the car stops with a face you could light a cigar by leaving her friends behind. The gentleman looks serenely unconscious, and a car full of people feel comfortable the rest of the way home because one car-hog has gotten such a come-upance.

Wholesome Vegetables.

The following information may be useful to some, if not new to many.

Spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys.

The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble.

Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Tomatoes act upon the liver.

Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers.

Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system.

Onions, garlic, leeks, olives, and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system and the consequent increase of the saliva and the gastric juice, promoting digestion.

Red onions are an excellent diuretic; and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. They are a tonic and nutritious.

A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs.

How Diamonds are Split.

The diamond has a grade of cleavage plane, the same as most mineral or crystalline substances, and hence it is possible to split or divide one into two or more parts. Sometimes a large piece is removed at once from a gem by splitting, but it is a process attended with much risk. To accomplish this matter the stone is carefully studied and its line of cleavage ascertained; it is placed in hardened cement, in the proper position, and the sharp edge of a steel chisel resembling a razor, is carefully adjusted so that the division will be at the points desired, and a sharp rap with a hammer is given it. Perhaps no more costly blow may be struck in any mechanical work than this, for in manipulating a large diamond, if it is unskillfully given a gem of several thousand dollars' value may be spoiled.—*Memphis Scimeter.*

She Must Be.

Mr. Fangle (looking over the house he has just moved into.)—"I wonder who lived here last?"

Mrs. Fangle—"I don't know; but the lady was a Christian."

"How can you tell?"

"She left no rubbish in the cellar."—From LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for February.

THE VERY FIRST ENGINE.

THE MAN WHO SET UP AND RAN THE EARLIEST LOCOMOTIVE.

Horatio Allen, the well known civil engineer, under whose direction the first locomotive brought to America was built and run, died at his home in Montrose, N. J., recently. He entered Columbia College in 1821, and was graduated near the head of his class in 1823, taking a special high rank in physics.

In September, 1825, the first successful locomotive was put in operation on the Stockton & Darlington Railroad, in England, by George Stephenson. The news of its success reached this country early in 1826, and so greatly interested Mr. Allen that he decided to go to England and study the new motive power. He received an appointment from the Delaware & Hudson Company as contracting agent, to purchase in England the railroad iron required to build 16 miles of road from the company's mines in the Lackawanna Valley to Lackawaxen, a tributary of the Delaware, and also authority to purchase three locomotives for the new railroad, to be built on plans to be decided on by him.

Mr. Allen, on arriving at Liverpool, made the acquaintance of George Stephenson, with whom he consulted in carrying out his plans. Two of the locomotives were ordered from Mr. Stephenson, and one from Foster, Rastrie & Co., of Stourbridge. It was the latter—the "Stourbridge Lion"—that was the first locomotive ever run in America. The locomotives were received in New York in the winter of 1828-'29, set up and tested while suspended in the air, and it was not until August 1829, that they were taken to the road for which they were built. This road terminated at Honesdale, Penna., and ran about 600 yards in a straight line, then crossing the Lackawaxen Creek by a sharp curve of 750 yards radius. When the "Stourbridge Lion" was swung in the air preparatory to being placed on the track it was discovered for the first time that the axles had an unyielding parallel position, and that there was no truck with kingbolt that would permit of the engine accommodating itself to the curve of the road. Further, the road had been built of green timber in long lengths and the timber had warped considerably in places. Nevertheless Mr. Allen was confident that all would be well. He tried in vain, however, to get an engineer to run the locomotive, and no official of the road would risk his life in the apparently foolhardy enterprise. Mr. Allen then acted as engineer himself, and ran the locomotive three miles down the track and returned in safety.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Rheumatism.

Is undoubtedly caused by lactic acid in the blood, acid attacks the fibrous tissues, and causes the pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles, hips, and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

"Have a cigar, old man?"

"No; I swore off for a year."

"Oh, well, a week is'nt long to wait. Take it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

From Ocean to Ocean.

Over thirty-two years ago, Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, imported from the banks of the Douro, in Portugal, a few of the Port Grape vines, and commenced careful experiments for the purpose of producing a first-class American Port, both fermented and unfermented. He has been eminently successful, and now Speer's wine and unfermented juice is known from ocean to ocean, and endorsed by the best medical talent in the world as the best now produced for the use of invalids For sale by druggists.

The rapid decrease in the number of Kangaroos is beginning to attract the attention of scientific societies in Australia. From the collective reports of the various stock inspectors it was estimated that in 1887 there were 1,881,510 kangaroos. In 1888 the number fell to 1,170,380, a decrease of 711,130. The chief obstacle to the adoption of measures for the effectual protection of the kangaroo is his vigorous appetite. One full-grown kangaroo eats as much grass as six sheep.

What New York Cost.

One of the most successful of land speculations was the purchase of Manhattan island from the Indians by the Dutch West India company in 1626. It has long been known that the astute Dutchmen bought this land very cheap and there used to be a tradition among New York school-boys that the price was a bottle of rum. This, however, says the *Youth's Companion*, is now proved to be an error.

A few weeks ago Gen. James Grant Wilson, editor of "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," discovered at Amsterdam the original deed of sale among the papers of an old Dutch family. The price paid was about equal to $24 of our present currency.

The island contains 11,000 acres of land. In the month of July last William Astor of New York bought corner lot on this island, 50 feet wide by 200 feet deep, for $450 000. It is evident, therefore, that the original expenditure of $24 has been justified by events.

But, on the other hand, it may be remarked that if any one had taken $24 in 1626 and put it at interest at 6 per cent, and if he and his successors had each year invested the interest money at the same rate the capital would now amount to about $115,000,000.

This is not so much as the land of New York is worth, but it would have been a very "tidy" investment.

The Remedy for the Influenza.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the influenza is Kemp's Balsam, the specific for coughs and colds, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease before securing the remedy, but get a bottle and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the influenza has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

RAILROAD TIME TELL

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Northumberland	5 40	1 50	10 00	6 15
Cameron	5 55	....	10 15	6 30
Chulasky	....	....	10 19	....
Danville	6 05	2 11	10 24	6 41
Catawissa	6 25	....	10 43	6 58
Rupert	6 31	2 20	10 50	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 34	2 23	10 57	7 9
Espy	6 42	2 41	11 05	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 12	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 16	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 20	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 59	11 27	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	....	11 34	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	....	11 38	7 53
Shickshinny	7 30	3 20	11 48	8 06
Hunlock's	7 48	....	11 58	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 36	12 06	8 24
Avondale	7 54	....	12 10	8 28
Plymouth	7 59	3 45	12 15	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 01	....	12 20	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 53	12 27	8 45
Forty Fort	8 12	....	12 31	8 49
Maltby	8 17	....	12 35	8 53
Wyoming	8 23	4 02	12 40	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	4 05	12 43	9 01
Pittston	8 33	4 11	12 53	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 01	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 09	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	....	1 15	9 30
Scranton	9 00	4 28	1 20	9 35
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Scranton	6 10	9 50	1 53	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 02	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 10	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 18	6 45
West Pittston	6 40	10 22	2 24	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 29	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59
Bennett	6 51	10 34	2 37	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 34	2 40	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 03	10 42	2 45	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 50	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	2 55	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	2 59	7 25
Hunlock's	7 36	11 02	3 06	7 43
Shickshinny	7 37	11 12	3 20	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 31	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 34	3 40	8 5
Berwick	8 07	11 40	3 47	8 20
Briar Creek	8 13	....	3 53	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 50	3 57	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 54	4 02	8 35
Espy	8 26	12 01	4 09	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 06	4 15	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 12	4 22	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 17	4 28	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 32	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	....	....	4 54	....
Cameron	9 07	12 41	5 00	9 25
Northumberland	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with "A" Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry, and Erie

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen Man., Scranton, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 18th 1888.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG as follows:

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6:00, 11:05 a. m.

For Williamsport, Milton and Danville 7:30 a. m. 3:16, 11:05 p. m.

For Catawissa 6:00, 7:30, 11:05 a. m., 12:20, 5:00 6:15 p. m.

For Rupert 6:04, 7:30, 11:05 a. m., 12:20, 3:16, 5:00, 6:35, 11:05 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 7:45 a. m. 4:00 p. m. and via Easton 8:15 a. m. 3:45 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10:00 a. m. 6:30 p. m.

Leave Reading 11:30 a. m. 7:57 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12:30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1:21 a. m. 9:08 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9:15 a. m. 4:15 p. m.

Leave Catawissa 6:55, 8:00 a. m., 1:30, 3:20, 6:15 11:10 p. m.

Leave Rupert 6:16, 7:03, 8:08, 11:21 a. m. 1:38, 3:31, 6:22, 11:21 p. m.

For Baltimore Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R. through trains leave Girard Avenue Station Phila. (P. & R. R. R.) 4:25, 8:00, 11:00 a. m. 1:25, 4:30, 6:54, 7:30 p. m. Sundays 4:25, 11:00 a. m. 4:30, 6:54, 7:30 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Pier 7, Chestnut Street Wharf, and South Street Wharf:

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Week days—Express, 9:00, a. m. 4:00 p. m. Accomodation, 8:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.

Sundays—Express, 9:00 a. m Accomodation 8:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Depot corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues: Week days—Express, 7:00, a. m. and 4:00 p. m. Accomodation, 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Sundays—Express, 4:00 p. m. Accomodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

C. G. HANCOCK, *Gen'l. Pass. Agent.*

A. A. McLEOD, *Vice Pres. & Gen'l. Manager.*

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect NOV. 10, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 2.10 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.39 p. m.—Day Express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 a. m. New York, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

2.50 a. m.—Niagara Express (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 7.30, a. m. and Washington 8.45, a. m. and through Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily for Rock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.45 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

3.30 p. m. Fast Line daily except Sunday for Renovo, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.15 p. m. Williamsport Express (daily) for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Baltimore, 4.35 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 8.50 a. m.; Washington 8.10 a. m. Baltimore 9.00 a. m. daily